

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING PRODUCTS TO GAME PLAYERS

[0100] The present Application claims the benefit of priority of:

- a) U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/462,092 filed April 10, 2003, entitled
5 "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING PRODUCTS TO GAME
PLAYERS," in the name of Walker et al.;
- b) U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/463,134 filed April 15, 2003, entitled
"SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR AWARDING RETAIL ENTITLEMENTS
THROUGH AN ONLINE GAME," in the name of Walker et al.;
- 10 c) U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/512,869 filed October 21, 2003, entitled
"APPARATUS, SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR TRACKING THE
REDEMPTION OF PROMOTIONAL OFFERS," in the name of Walker et al.;
- d) U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/523,744 filed November 20, 2003, entitled
"APPARATUS, SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROVIDING
15 INFORMATION TO MERCHANTS," in the name of Walker et al.; and
- e) U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/523,758 filed November 20, 2003, entitled
"APPARATUS, SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR TRACKING THE
REDEMPTION OF PROMOTIONAL OFFERS," in the name of Walker et al.

The entirety of each of the above Provisional Applications is incorporated by
20 reference herein for all purposes.

BACKGROUND

[0101] Numerous businesses in the United States and abroad are designed to
serve local customer bases. Some examples of local merchants include restaurants,
dry cleaners, barber shops, beauty parlors, tailors, convenience stores, car washes,
25 gas stations, auto-body shops, and so on. Attracting and retaining a base of local
customers is important to the success of most retail endeavors. Due to the
relatively small volume of customers at many local merchants, an extra few
customers per week may significantly increase profits and revenue for the

merchants. Historically, many retailers have tried to attract local customers through advertising and promotions. However, advertising costs are on the rise, and many commentators argue that advertising is steadily becoming less effective. Further, promotional vehicles such as coupons are declining in effectiveness.

- 5 Accordingly, an ongoing need exists among retailers for systems and methods designed to facilitate the acquisition of local customers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0102] The accompanying drawings depict some exemplary embodiments of the present invention:

10 FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating an example system according to some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an example controller according to some embodiments of the present invention;

15 FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating an example of a user device or merchant device according to some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a table illustrating an example data structure of a player database for use in some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a table illustrating an example data structure of a game session database for use in some embodiments of the present invention;

20 FIG. 6 is a table illustrating an example data structure of an offer database for use in some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a table illustrating an example data structure of a presentation rules database for use in some embodiments of the present invention;

25 FIG. 8 is a flow chart illustrating an example process according to some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a flow chart illustrating an example process according to some embodiments of the present invention; and

30 FIG. 10 depicts an example screen of a game according to some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 11 depicts an example screen of a game according to some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 12 depicts an example screen of a game according to some embodiments of the present invention; and

5 FIG. 13 is a table illustrating an example data structure indicating an amount by which a price level will increase according to some embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

10 **[0103]** Applicants have recognized that some types of game players would find it appealing to play a game that is configured, at least in part, based on geographic data. According to some embodiments of the present invention, one or more elements of a game may be configured based on geographic data associated with a player. For example, based on a player's selection or indication of a particular geographic location, some associated game elements (e.g., subject matter of game questions, theme elements, graphics, audio, prizes) may be identified and used to provide a "local edition" of a game to the player.

15 **[0104]** Applicants have further recognized that some types of game players may find it appealing to play for prizes that are relevant to their geographic area. Some embodiments allow for an entity (e.g., a game server, a prize server) to identify one or more available prizes based on geographic data associated with the player. For example, based on a player's success in playing a game, the player may be allowed to select (and / or may be awarded) a prize determined based on geographic data provided by the player (e.g., a selection of a particular "local edition" of a game, a residential address).

25 **[0105]** According to some embodiments of the present invention, a prize may comprise an entitlement (e.g., to a retail product or service). In other embodiments, a prize for play of the game may be the opportunity to obtain at least one entitlement. For example, a player of a game may be permitted to receive at least one entitlement to a product or service based on the player's play of the game.

[0106] In at least one embodiment of the present invention, a player can earn (e.g., based on game performance) the ability to purchase one or more entitlements. According to some embodiments, the amount required to purchase an entitlement may be based on the player's performance in a game.

5 [0107] Various embodiments of the present invention allow for an entity (e.g., a game server) to manage play of an online game that awards prize entitlements redeemable at retail merchants and / or to allocate such prize entitlements (e.g., based on game performance) to geographically relevant users. According to some
10 embodiments, elements in the online game are configured based on geographic data associated with a prospective customer. For example, based on a prospective customer's selection of a geographic location, products from local retailers are selected from a database and used to form a "local edition" of a pricing-themed game. Alternatively or additionally, based on geographic data associated with a
15 prospective customer, the online game may be configured to award certain geographically relevant prizes (e.g., entitlements to products marketed by local retailers).

[0108] Applicants have also recognized that some types of retailers may find new systems and methods that are useful in facilitating the acquisition of local customers to be appealing. For instance, attracting and retaining a base of local
20 customers is important to the success of most retail endeavors. Historically, many retailers have tried to attract local customers through advertising and promotions. However, advertising costs are on the rise, and many commentators argue that advertising is steadily becoming less effective. Further, promotional vehicles such as coupons are declining in effectiveness. One or more embodiments of the
25 present invention provide for systems and methods that advantageously allow for the distribution of various types of prizes, including entitlements redeemable at retail merchants. In some embodiments, the distribution is managed in a centralized, online system (e.g., through presentation of an online game).

[0109] Applicants have further recognized that retail merchants may find it
30 appealing, in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention, to be able to promote goods and services to prospective customers from predefined geographical regions by awarding promotional entitlements through online games.

In one or more embodiments, the promotional entitlements may be based on geographic data associated with such prospective customers.

[0110] Applicants have also recognized that some types of retailers would find it appealing, in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention, to
5 utilize an entertaining way to (a) distribute promotional entitlements to geographically relevant prospective customers, and / or (b) educate prospective customers about goods and services offered by local retail merchants (e.g., via an online game experience). For example, some types of retailers would find it appealing to use an online game system to entice players of the game (prospective
10 customers) into customers. Similarly, prospective customers would find it appealing to be able to receive promotional entitlements and / or information about local products and services in an entertaining way.

[0111] In some embodiments, merchants may be able to attract new customers by providing products or services at sub-retail prices. Users may, in turn, obtain
15 products at steep discounts while enjoying an entertaining game experience.

[0112] In some embodiments, a controller may make a profit from selling game plays to users and / or from receiving payments from users based on a gap between a price level provided to a user (e.g., through play of a game). Preferably, the gap or payment amount is greater than the price that the controller paid (if any)
20 to obtain a corresponding product guarantee or other entitlement.

[0113] Some embodiments of the present invention provide the benefit that a controller needs not handle actual products. For example, while the controller may maintain information about what products are available at participating merchants, the controller need not itself take possession of actual merchandise.

[0114] According to some embodiments of the present invention, a merchant
25 sells a product guarantee to a controller. The controller sells to a user a means for obtaining the product, and the user obtains the product from the merchant.

[0115] Various embodiments of the present invention are described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings. The leftmost digit(s) of a reference
30 numeral typically identifies the figure in which the reference numeral first appears. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the drawings and accompanying descriptions presented herein are exemplary arrangements for stored

representations of information. A number of other arrangements may be employed besides the tables shown. Similarly, the illustrated entries represent exemplary information, but those skilled in the art will understand that the number and content of the entries can be different from those illustrated herein.

5 A. Introductory Example

[0116] The following scenario describes an exemplary embodiment in which a user may win a price level through play of a game. The example is provided merely as a brief introduction and to illustrate some embodiments and features of the present invention, and should not be construed as limiting the scope of the
10 invention in any way. Various other embodiments and examples of embodiments are discussed in further detail herein, and others will be apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the present disclosure.

[0117] According to this example scenario, Susan used her home computer to log onto an online game show website called "The Price is Right™ Online." She
15 had heard about the website from a friend. Her friend had told her that The Price is Right Online is where people can participate in an online game show in order to win prizes for low prices, typically for less than a dollar. Susan registered for the website by providing her name, address, email address, and credit card number. As a first time user, she was provided with a free \$5.00 credit to an account
20 established with The Price is Right Online. After reading through some brief instructions, Susan elected to begin play of the game. Her account was charged \$0.25 for the game, leaving her with \$4.75.

[0118] Before beginning play of the game, Susan was instructed to choose a product showcase. The product showcase would contain twenty-four products or
25 services for which Susan would play the game. Each of the twenty-four products would be from merchants in Susan's local area. Several showcase descriptions were listed, including a "General Showcase," a "Dining Showcase," a "Premium Showcase," and a "Household Products" showcase. Each showcase had an associated target price, which indicated the average retail price of all of the
30 products within the showcase. Susan chose the General Showcase, which had a target price of \$10.00.

[0119] At the beginning of the game, a meter was displayed on Susan's screen. The meter consisted of a box on her screen showing numerals displayed to indicate a price. The meter now showed a starting credit amount or price level of \$0.00. Beside the meter was a graphic depiction of a thermometer. At the top of the thermometer was printed the target price of \$10.00. Currently, there was no mercury in the thermometer.

[0120] The game consisted of four multiple-choice questions. Each question related to the prices of products or services from Susan's chosen showcase. After showing Susan the meter, a new screen displayed the first question. The question read, "Which three of the following six products have the highest retail prices?" Six product images and corresponding text descriptions were displayed below the question.

[0121] Susan clicked on three of the products, and then clicked on a "submit answer" button. The screen on her computer then changed to show her a message, "Congratulations, all your answers were correct." Below the message, her price meter was displayed prominently. The price level displayed started at \$0.00, but then started increasing rapidly until it reached \$2.05. Beside the image of the price meter was a thermometer. As the price level increased, the mercury in the thermometer was shown to increase proportionally. The thermometer was now approximately 20% full.

[0122] A new screen appeared with another question and more products. "Which one of the following six products has the lowest retail price?" Susan again selected an answer and again was taken to screen with her price meter. She had gotten the correct answer, so her price level increased from \$2.05 to \$4.10. The next question was "Which three of the following six products have the lowest retail prices?" Susan clicked on three answers and was again taken to the screen with her price meter. This time, the message read, "Congratulations, two of your three answers were correct." The screen also showed the six possible answer choices from the question, with the proper choices highlighted. Susan's price level now increased from \$4.10 to \$6.50. The level of mercury in her thermometer also increased proportionally.

[0123] On Susan's final question, she selected two of three correct answers. Susan's price level now increased from \$6.50 to a final price level of \$8.80. The mercury in her thermometer again increased. The thermometer was now almost 90% full. A new screen then displayed the message, "Congratulations, you have won a price level of \$8.80. This leaves you with a gap of only \$1.20 between your price level and the average retail price of the products below. You may now select up to three of the following 24 products to purchase. You may purchase each by paying only \$1.20. You have already won the remainder of the purchase price!" Under the message were graphic illustrations and short text descriptions of twenty-four products. Among the products were pizzas, appetizers, entrees, and desserts at local restaurants, car washes, haircuts, oil changes, manicures, dry cleanings, and more. Susan noticed that all of the products presented were products she had been asked about during the game.

[0124] Susan selected three of the products by clicking on their respective images. Her account was charged \$3.60 (3 x \$1.20), leaving her with \$1.15. Susan's screen then displayed a message, "Thank you for playing. To obtain your products just click on the 'print' button below. Your printer will print out three certificates, one for each product you purchased. Just bring each certificate to the indicated local merchant in order to receive your product."

[0125] Susan clicked on the print button, and her printer printed out the three certificates. Susan took each certificate to the local merchant offering the corresponding product. At each merchant's store, she was able to exchange a certificate for one of her products. Also, once at the stores, Susan was able to learn more about what types of other products and services were available. At one store, much to the merchant's satisfaction, Susan made several purchases in addition to redeeming her certificate.

B. Terms and Example Meanings

[0126] Throughout this disclosure and unless otherwise indicated, the following terms may include and / or encompass example meanings described herein. Of course, other meanings encompassed by such terms may be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art in light of the disclosure.

[0127] Central computer, controller, central controller, server: An electronic device (e.g., a computer) that preferably is configured to communicate with one or more other devices, such as a user device and / or a merchant device. In one example, a central controller may be configured to communicate with one or more retailer devices so that promotion data can be uploaded, accessed, updated, and the like. In another example, a central controller may be configured to write to and read from local and / or remote databases that store data concerning retailers, customers, games, and the like. In another example, a central controller may be configured to host a website (e.g., a game-themed website that allows remote users to play games and potentially win retail entitlements).

[0128] Customer, player, prospective customer, user: A consumer who communicates with the central computer through a user device. For example, a user may participate in one or more online games that potentially award retail entitlements.

[0129] Game element: A feature or aspect of a game. Game elements may include, but are not limited to, (a) visual images of products for sale at retail merchants, (b) visual images of products that may be awarded through an online game, (c) prices of products for sale at retail merchants, and (d) visual images of geographic areas or landmarks therein. In some embodiments, the game may be an online game that potentially awards retail entitlements.

[0130] Geographic location, geographic position, position data, location data: A data element that includes an indication of a location of a particular party or entity (e.g., a consumer or a retailer). Geographic location data may indicate, for example, a user's residence, a user's contact information, a merchant's place of business, and / or a user's current location. Such information may include, but is not limited to, a street address and / or ZIP code, global positioning system (GPS) coordinates, Internet Protocol address, and the like. In one embodiment, geographic location data may comprise or be included in a signal transmitted by a user (e.g., to a central computer). In one example, such a signal may indicate a customer's selection of a geographic area and / or a version or edition of an online game (e.g., the version is associated with at least one particular geographic area).

[0131] Geographic region: A geographic area that may be useful in determining the relative positions of system participants (e.g., customers, retailers). Preferably, a geographic region includes more than one geographic location. Retailers and / or the operators of the central controller may define geographic region data. In one example, geographic region data may be stored in a database (e.g., accessible by a central controller).

[0132] Geographic data: Data that includes geographic region data and / or location data (e.g., that is associated with a user, merchant, or other entity).

[0133] Local customer, local prospective customer, prospective local customer: A consumer who is associated with (e.g., resides at) a geographical location that is within a geographical region associated with a particular retailer.

[0134] Non-local customer, non-local prospective customer, prospective non-local customer: A consumer who is associated with (e.g., indicates to a central controller) a geographical location that is outside of a geographical region associated with a particular retailer.

[0135] Retailer, retail merchant, participating retailer, merchant, participating merchant: A seller of goods and / or services. Preferably, a merchant registers with the operator of a central controller to provide retail entitlements to prospective customers (e.g., through a website or other distribution means).

[0136] Prize, award: In some embodiments a prize or award refers to a good, service or other benefit (e.g., an offer, an entitlement) indicated or sponsored by a merchant. In one example, an award may be supplied by a merchant to a central controller (e.g., prize server, game server) for distribution to players of a game. In some embodiments, a prize or award may refer to the granting of access to or the determining that a player is eligible to receive, purchase or otherwise obtain an entitlement. For example, a player of a game may be awarded with the ability to select from one or more presented offers. Alternatively, or in addition, a prize may refer to a good, service or other benefit (e.g., an offer, an entitlement) provided or distributed to a user. For example, an award may include a voucher or other representation of a user's entitlement to a product, or, in some embodiments, may refer to the product itself. In one example, a prize is provided to a player participating in an online game. In another example, game contestants may select

(e.g., from an inventory of available prizes or “prize showcase”) one or more benefits and “claim” or “accept” them (e.g., by printing out a “prize claim ticket”) after successfully completing a game session (or portion thereof). In some embodiments, a particular merchant may provide more than one offer to a system
5 (e.g., a first offer is a meatball sandwich and a second offer is a dessert).

[0137] Retail entitlement, entitlement: In some embodiments, an entitlement includes the right to receive a particular product or service from a retailer (e.g., by presenting a certificate to the retailer). In other embodiments, an entitlement may include the right to purchase a product or receive a service from a retailer at a
10 discounted price. In some embodiments, retail entitlements are awarded through online games (e.g., based on a player’s play of a game). Some types of entitlements may be represented by vouchers and / or prize codes. In some embodiments, an entitlement may include a product guarantee, which is a promise (e.g., by a merchant) to provide a product or service when one or more conditions
15 are satisfied. In some embodiments, an entitlement may include or be associated with an offer for a product or service. For example, a retail entitlement may correspond to an offer for a product supplied to a central controller by a merchant.

[0138] Price tag: In accordance with some embodiments, a price tag includes a graphical representation of a price that may decrease based on the performance of a
20 player in a game (e.g., based on the degree to which a player has answered at least one game question correctly). In one example that features a pricing-themed game, a price tag price decreases based on the number of price-oriented questions the player has answered correctly. In some embodiments, the value or price associated with a price tag (e.g., a final or ultimate price tag) may be used as the
25 basis for determining the price of one or more retail entitlements.

[0139] Prize meter: In accordance with some embodiments, a prize meter includes a graphical representation of a credit amount that may increase based on the performance of a player in a game (e.g., based on the degree to which a player has answered at least one game question correctly). In one example that features a
30 pricing-themed game, the credit amount increases based on the number of price-oriented questions the player has answered correctly. In some embodiments, the value or amount associated with a prize meter (e.g., a final or ultimate prize meter)

may be used as the basis for determining the price of one or more retail entitlements.

[0140] Gap amount: In some embodiments, a gap amount describes a difference between a value, price, or amount (e.g., one that is associated with a player's performance in a game) and a target price that is associated with one or more products. In one example, the gap amount is the difference between (a) the credit amount (e.g., as indicated by a prize meter) earned by a user (e.g., by playing a game) and (b) a target price that is based on an average of the retail prices of products in a given group (e.g., a showcase of products). In another example, a gap amount is equal to a price indicated by a price tag (e.g., based on play of a game by a user). In some embodiments, in order to receive one or more retail entitlements, a player must pay the central controller an amount that is based on the gap amount.

[0141] User device, customer device, player device: An electronic device (e.g., a computer, Personal Digital Assistant, cell phone, kiosk, etc.) configured to communicate with a central controller (e.g., over a communications network).

[0142] Game device. Any electrical, mechanical, or electro-mechanical device configured or configurable to provide for play of a game by a user. In some embodiments, a game device may comprise a computer in communication over the Internet with a controller (e.g., a game server) to provide for play of an online game.

[0143] Voucher, prize code: Preferably, a voucher or a prize code is a representation of a retail entitlement. In one example, a voucher is an evidentiary manifestation of a retail entitlement and is made available to a customer who participates in an online. Vouchers or prize codes may be provided to customers in printed form (e.g., through the mail) and / or electronically (e.g., downloaded to a personal computer or a Personal Digital Assistant). In some embodiments, a customer presents a voucher or prize code to a retail merchant. In some embodiments, a merchant may confirm the validity of a voucher or prize code received from a customer and may also provide the customer with a good or service.

C. SYSTEM

[0144] An example embodiment of the system 100 of the present invention is depicted in FIG. 1. The present invention can be configured to work as a system 100 in a network environment including a controller 102 (e.g., a computer-based server) that is in communication, via a communications network, with one or more user devices 104 (e.g., personal computer) and / or merchant devices 106 (e.g., POS terminals, personal computer, validator device). The controller 102 may communicate with the devices directly or indirectly, via a wired or wireless medium such as the Internet, LAN, WAN or Ethernet, Token Ring, or via any appropriate communications means or combination of communications means. Each of the devices 104, 106 may comprise computers, such as those based on the Intel® Pentium® processor, that are adapted to communicate with the controller 102. Any number and type of devices 104, 106 may be in communication with the controller 102.

[0145] Communication between the devices 104, 106 and the controller 102, and among the devices 104, 106, may be direct or indirect, such as over the Internet through a Web site maintained by computer on a remote server or over an online data network including commercial online service providers, bulletin board systems and the like. In yet other embodiments, the devices 104, 106 may communicate with one another and / or the controller 102 over RF, cable TV, satellite links and the like.

[0146] Some, but not all, possible communication networks that may comprise the network or be otherwise part of the system 100 include: a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), the Internet, a telephone line, a cable line, a radio channel, an optical communications line, and a satellite communications link. Possible communications protocols that may be part of the system include: Ethernet (or IEEE 802.3), SAP, ATP, Bluetooth™, and TCP/IP. Communication may be encrypted to ensure privacy and prevent fraud in any of a variety of ways well known in the art.

[0147] Those skilled in the art will understand that devices in communication with each other need not be continually transmitting to each other. On the contrary, such devices need only transmit to each other as necessary, and may

actually refrain from exchanging data most of the time. For example, a device in communication with another device via the Internet may not transmit data to the other device for weeks at a time.

5 [0148] As described in further detail herein, the controller 102 (*e.g.*, a game server, offer server) is operable to manage and / or optimize the distribution and display of offer, product, and / or merchant information. For example, the controller 102 may manage the communication of merchant-related information to potential customers (*e.g.*, users playing one or more online games). In various
10 embodiments, the controller 102 (or, in an alternative embodiment, a peer-to-peer network) can control, for example, whether an entitlement will be provided at a given time, whether a user should be allowed to play a game, and / or determine what types of merchants and / or offers should be presented to a user (*e.g.*, in a game, in a showcase of prizes).

[0149] In some embodiments, the controller 102 may function as a “Web
15 server” that generates Web pages (documents on the Web that typically include an HTML file and associated graphics and script files) that may be accessed via the Web and allows communication with the controller 102 in a manner known in the art. In some embodiments, the controller 102 may function as a server for providing online game play (*e.g.*, via the Internet, via an intranet).

20 [0150] Any or all of the devices 102, 104, 106 may be, *e.g.*, conventional personal computers, portable types of computers, such as a laptop computer, a palm-top computer, a hand-held computer, or a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), or they may be specialized devices built for specific purposes such as publicly-available terminals or kiosks.

25 [0151] In some embodiments, a controller 102 may not be necessary and / or may not be preferred. For example, the present invention may, in one or more embodiments, be practiced on a stand-alone user device 104. In such embodiments, any functions described as performed by the controller 102 or data described as stored on the controller 102 may instead be performed by or stored on
30 one or more gaming devices 104, 106.

[0152] In operation, the controller 102 and the devices 104, 106 may exchange information about the use of the devices by individual users and / or merchants,

messages, merchant information, information about game conditions, and the like. In embodiments with a third-party server, the controller 102 and / or the device 104 may exchange information about the use of the user device 104 by individual players, data about the players, messages, parameter information, and the like, via the third-party server. The device 104 may, for example, provide information related to parameters and conditions to the controller 102 (and / or a third-party server). The user device 104 (e.g., a game device) may further provide game performance and player data to the controller 102 (and / or a third-party server). The controller 102 (and / or a third-party server) may provide information about parameters and / or historical information about the player to other devices.

[0153] It is worthwhile to note that the system 100 (and other systems described herein) may be arranged into a variety of configurations, with functionality residing in various locations. Various types of information may be transmitted between different devices. For example, the controller 102 may control most aspects of initiating a game session and / or providing one or more entitlements to a player. A signal may be received, for example, by a user device 104, which then displays information about the game session and / or entitlement selection.

[0154] In some embodiments as indicated above, the controller 102 may reside in a user device 104. For example, a user device 104 (e.g., a kiosk) may control most aspects of playing a game. A user device 104 may not even have a network connection. In some embodiments, merchant information (e.g., an offer, an entitlement sponsored by a merchant) may be determined by the controller 102, but a user device 104 may control when to provide game play. For example, a user device 104 may receive an indication of a product to offer the player from the controller 102, and the user device 104 then provides game play, monitors play and game parameters during the game session, and provides merchant-related information to the player (e.g., at the end of the game so the player can select a prize).

[0155] Note that a wide variety of other configurations are possible, some of which are discussed herein. It should be understood that methods of the invention

may be implemented by one or more devices 104, 106, one or more controllers 102, other devices, and / or any combination thereof.

1. CONTROLLER

[0156] FIG. 2 illustrates an embodiment 200 of the controller 102 of FIG. 1.

5 The controller 200 may be implemented as a system controller, a dedicated hardware circuit, an appropriately programmed general purpose computer such as an Intel-based PC, a server computer or any other equivalent electronic, mechanical or electro-mechanical device suited for providing any of various functionality described herein.

10 **[0157]** The controller 200 comprises a processor 205, such as one or more Intel® Pentium® processors. The processor 205 is in communication with a communication port 270 through which the processor 205 is able to communicate with one or more other devices.

[0158] The processor is in communication with at least one input device 340 and at least one output device 345. Various types of input devices such as
15 keyboards, microphones, touch screens, and pointer devices (e.g., a mouse), are known to those of skill in the art. Similarly, various types of output devices such as display devices (e.g., LCD panel displays), speakers, printers, and infrared transmitters are known to those of skill in the art.

20 **[0159]** The processor 205 is also in communication with a data storage device 210. The data storage device 210 comprises an appropriate combination of magnetic, optical and / or semiconductor memory, and may include, for example, Random Access Memory (RAM), Read-Only Memory (ROM), a compact disc and / or a hard disk. The processor 205 and the storage device 210 may each be, for
25 example: (i) located entirely within a single computer or other computing device; or (ii) connected to each other by a remote communication medium, such as a serial port cable, telephone line or radio frequency transceiver. In one embodiment, the controller may comprise one or more computers that are connected to a remote server computer for maintaining databases.

30 **[0160]** The data storage device 210 stores a program 215 for controlling the processor 205. The processor 205 performs instructions of the program 215, and

thereby operates in accordance with the present invention, and particularly in accordance with the methods described in detail herein. The program 215 may be stored in a compressed, uncompiled and / or encrypted format. The program 215 furthermore includes program elements that may be necessary, such as an
5 operating system, a database management system and “device drivers” for allowing the processor 205 to interface with computer peripheral devices. Appropriate program elements are known to those skilled in the art, and need not be described in detail herein.

[0161] The term “computer-readable medium” as used herein refers to any
10 medium that participates in providing instructions to the processor of the user device or central computer for execution. Such a medium may take many forms, including but not limited to, non-volatile media, volatile media, and transmission media. Non-volatile media include, for example, optical or magnetic disks, such as memory. Volatile media include dynamic random access memory (DRAM),
15 which typically constitutes the main memory. Transmission media include coaxial cables, copper wire and fiber optics, including the wires that comprise a system bus coupled to the processor. Transmission media may carry acoustic or light waves, such as those generated during radio frequency (RF) and infrared (IR) data communications. Common forms of computer-readable media include, for
20 example, a floppy disk, a flexible disk, hard disk, magnetic tape, any other magnetic medium, a CD-ROM, DVD, any other optical medium, punch cards, paper tape, any other physical medium with patterns of holes, a RAM, a PROM, an EPROM, a FLASH-EEPROM, any other memory chip or cartridge, a carrier wave as described hereinafter, or any other medium from which a computer can read.

25 [0162] Various forms of computer readable media may be involved in carrying one or more sequences of one or more instructions to a processor for execution. For example, the instructions may initially be borne on a magnetic disk of a remote computer. The remote computer can load the instructions into its dynamic memory and send the instructions over a telephone line using a modem. A modem local to
30 a gaming device (or, e.g., a server) can receive the data on the telephone line and use an infrared transmitter to convert the data to an infrared signal. An infrared detector can receive the data carried in the infrared signal and place the data on a

system bus for the processor. The system bus carries the data to main memory, from which the processor retrieves and executes the instructions. The instructions received by main memory may optionally be stored in memory either before or after execution by the processor. In addition, instructions may be received via a communication port as electrical, electromagnetic or optical signals, which are exemplary forms of carrier waves that carry data streams representing various types of information. Thus, the user device or central computer may obtain instructions in the form of a carrier wave.

[0163] According to an embodiment of the present invention, the instructions of the program 215 may be read into a main memory from another computer-readable medium, such as from a ROM to a RAM. Execution of sequences of the instructions in program 215 causes processor 205 to perform the process steps described herein. In alternative embodiments, hard-wired circuitry may be used in place of, or in combination with, software instructions for implementation of the processes of the present invention. Thus, embodiments of the present invention are not limited to any specific combination of hardware and software.

[0164] The storage device 210 also stores (i) a player database 220, (ii) a game session 225, (iii) an offer database 230, and (iv) a presentation rules database 235. The databases are described in detail below and depicted with exemplary entries in the accompanying figures.

[0165] As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the schematic illustrations and accompanying descriptions of the databases presented herein are exemplary arrangements for stored representations of information. A number of other arrangements may be employed besides those suggested by the tables shown. Similarly, the illustrated entries of the databases represent exemplary information only; those skilled in the art will understand that the number and content of the entries can be different from those illustrated herein. Further, despite the depiction of the databases as tables, an object-based model could be used to store and manipulate the data types of the present invention and likewise, object methods or behaviors can be used to implement the processes of the present invention.

[0166] Note that, although these databases are described as being stored in a controller, in other embodiments of the present invention some or all of these

databases may be partially or wholly stored in another device, such as one or more of the user devices, merchant devices, or a combination thereof.

[0167] Various functionality of the controller described herein may alternatively be performed by one or more of the user devices 104 and / or the merchant devices 106.

2. USER DEVICE / MERCHANT DEVICE

[0168] FIG. 3 illustrates an embodiment 300 of the user device 104 and / or the merchant device 106 of FIG. 1. The device 300 may be implemented as a system controller, a dedicated hardware circuit, an appropriately programmed general purpose computer such as an Intel-based PC, a server computer or any other equivalent electronic, mechanical or electro-mechanical device suited for providing any of various functionality described herein.

[0169] The device 300 comprises a processor 305, such as one or more Intel® Pentium® processors. The processor 305 is in communication with a communication port 370 through which the processor 305 is able to communicate with one or more other devices. The processor is in communication with at least one input device 340 and at least one output device 345. Various types of input devices and output devices are described herein, and still others will be readily apparent to those of skill in the art light of the present disclosure.

[0170] The processor 305 is also in communication with a data storage device 310. The data storage device 310 comprises an appropriate combination of magnetic, optical and / or semiconductor memory, and may include, for example, Random Access Memory (RAM), Read-Only Memory (ROM), a compact disc and / or a hard disk. As with the example controller 200 described herein, the processor 305 and the storage device 310 may each be, for example: (i) located entirely within a single computer or other computing device; or (ii) connected to each other by a remote communication medium, such as a serial port cable, telephone line or radio frequency transceiver. In one embodiment, the device 300 may comprise one or more computers that are connected to a remote server computer for maintaining databases.

[0171] The data storage device 310 stores a program 315 for controlling the processor 305. The processor 305 performs instructions of the program 315, and thereby operates in accordance with the present invention, and particularly in accordance with the methods described in detail herein. The program 315 may be stored in a compressed, uncompiled and / or encrypted format. The program 315 furthermore includes program elements that may be necessary, such as an operating system, a database management system and “device drivers” for allowing the processor 305 to interface with computer peripheral devices. Appropriate program elements are known to those skilled in the art, and need not be described in detail herein.

3. DATABASES

[0172] Although databases 220, 225, 230, 235 are depicted as residing at the controller 200 in the example embodiment of FIG. 2, it will be understood that one or more of these databases could just as easily be implemented on one or more other devices. Further, the individual database files could be stored on any number of different devices (*e.g.*, located on different storage devices in different geographic locations, such as on a user device 104). For example, a user device and / or a merchant device may store a redundant copy of a controller’s databases to protect against data loss or for any number of other reasons.

[0173] As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the schematic illustrations and accompanying descriptions of the sample databases presented herein are exemplary arrangements for stored representations of information. Other database arrangements may be used which would still be in keeping with the spirit and scope of the present invention. Any number of arrangements may be employed besides those suggested by the accompany figures. For example, even though a particular number of separate databases are illustrated, various embodiments of the invention could be practiced effectively using any number of functionally equivalent databases. In other words, the present invention could be implemented using any number of different database files or data structures, as opposed to the number depicted. Similarly, the illustrated entries of the databases represent exemplary information only; those skilled in the art will understand that

the number and content of the entries can be different from those illustrated herein. Further, despite the depiction of the databases as tables, an object-based model could be used to store and manipulate the data types of the present invention and likewise, object methods or behaviors can be used to implement the processes of the present invention. These processes are described below in detail with respect to FIGS. 8 and 9.

[0174] FIG. 4 depicts a tabular representation of an example of a player database 220 according to some embodiments of the present. This particular tabular representation of a player database includes sample records or entries which each include information regarding a particular player. In some embodiments of the invention, a player database is used to track information about players including identity, contact information, preferences, performance history, current activity, and demographics. Those skilled in the art will recognize that such a player database 220 may include any number of entries or additional fields.

[0175] The particular tabular representation of a player database 220 depicted in FIG. 4 defines fields for each record or entry. The fields include: (i) a player identifier 402 that may store a representation uniquely identifying the player; (ii) a name 404 that may store a representation of the player's name; (iii) a financial account identifier 406 that may store information about an account associated with a user (e.g., a credit card account number); (iv) an address 408 that may store information about one or more addresses of a player (e.g., a street address, a telephone number, an IP address); (v) an email address 410; (vi) an accepted offer 412 that may include an indication of one or more offers accepted by a player; and (vii) an edition preference 412 that may include an indication of what edition of an online game a player prefers to play (e.g., the player's local edition).

[0176] As discussed herein, various types of contact or address information may be received and stored about a player (e.g., when a player registers with a website), including a street address, an e-mail address, and / or a telephone number. A controller 102 may utilize information in the player database 220 when determining, for example, what type of merchant, product, and / or prize information to a player.

[0177] FIG. 5 is a tabular representation 500 of the game session database 225. The tabular representation of the game session database includes a number of example records or entries, each defining a game session (e.g., enabled by the controller 102 for a player). Those skilled in the art will understand that the game session database may include any number of entries. The tabular representation of the game session database also defines fields for each of the entries or records. The fields specify: (i) a game session identifier 502, which uniquely identifies a particular game session; (ii) a player identifier 504, which identifies one or more players associated with the game session; (iii) offered prizes 506, which identifies prizes (e.g., offers, entitlements) presented to the player during the game session (e.g., that the player could have accepted); (iv) selected prizes 508, which indicates any prizes selected by a player during the game session; and (v) a session date / time 510, which includes an indication of when the session began and / or finished.

[0178] In some embodiments, after a customer has been identified, as discussed herein, a game session or portion thereof may commence. In further embodiments, once such a session begins, various game session data (e.g., the prizes offered in a showcase, the time and date the session is played) associated with the session may then be stored in the game session database 225 (e.g., so that it may later be accessible by a game system and / or prize redemption system).

[0179] FIG. 6 is a tabular representation 600 of the offer database 230. The tabular representation of the offer database includes a number of example records or entries, each defining an offer that may be or has been provided. Those skilled in the art will understand that the offer database may include any number of entries. The tabular representation of the offer database also defines fields for each of the entries or records. The fields specify: (i) a merchant identifier 602, which uniquely identifies a particular merchant; (ii) a merchant name 604; (iii) an offer identifier 606, which uniquely identifies a particular offer; (iv) an offer description 608 of the particular offer; and (v) a number of units available 610, which includes an indication of how many instances of the corresponding offer remain available (e.g., for selection by a user as a prize).

[0180] In some embodiments, the offer database 230 may include additional information about offers and / or merchants. For example, information such as a

merchant's location(s), business hours, contact information, etc., may be stored. In another example, information such as a number of times an offer has been accepted, rejected, and / or redeemed, or a retail value of an offer, may be stored.

[0181] FIG. 7 is a tabular representation 700 of the presentation rules database

5 235. The tabular representation of the presentation rules database includes a number of example records or entries, each defining an exemplary rule that may be used in determining whether to provide one or more entitlements, offers, or other type of prizes, and might be used alternatively or in addition in determining game content to use in providing a game for a player. Those skilled in the art will
10 understand that the presentation rules database may include any number of entries. The tabular representation of the presentation rules database also defines fields for each of the entries or records. The fields specify: (i) a rule identifier 702, which uniquely identifies a particular rule; and (ii) a presentation rule description 704, which includes description of the corresponding rule.

15 [0182] In one embodiment, the controller 102 may operate in accordance with one or more databases of rules. Various embodiments of the present invention may be implemented by merely defining and selecting appropriate rules to govern the functionality of the controller, for example, in determining when to present a prize, what prizes to make available to a player, and / or what types of merchant-
20 related content to include in a game. In some embodiments, prizes to be made available to a user may be determined in light of various types of stored presentation rules. Accordingly, the controller 102 may utilize information stored in presentation rules database 235 in some embodiments for determining what type of merchant information to present to a user.

25 D. PROCESSES

[0183] The exemplary system discussed above, including the described hardware components, software components, and the databases, are useful to perform various methods of the invention. However, it should be understood that not all of the above-described components and databases are necessary to perform
30 any of the methods of the present invention. In fact, in some embodiments, none of the above-described system is required to practice the methods of the present

invention. The system described above is merely an example of a system that would be useful in practicing some methods of the invention.

5 [0184] Referring to FIG. 8, a flow chart 800 is depicted that represents some embodiments of the present invention. Although the method 800 is discussed as being performed by a controller, it will be understood in light of the present disclosure that various aspects of the exemplary method may be performed by a controller, a game server, a user device, a retailer device, or any combination of the devices and / or computers described herein. For example, in some embodiments, some or all of the method steps may be executed by one or more servers physically
10 located within a particular geographic region.

[0185] It must be understood that the particular arrangement of elements in the flow chart 800 of FIG. 8 (as well as the number and order of example steps of other various methods discussed herein) is not meant to imply a fixed order, sequence, quantity, and / or timing to the steps. Embodiments of the present
15 invention can be practiced in any order, sequence, and / or timing that is practicable. Likewise, the labels used to reference the individual steps of the methods are not meant to imply a fixed order, sequence, quantity, and / or timing to the steps.

[0186] In general terms and still referring to FIG. 8, method steps of some
20 embodiments of the present invention may be summarized as follows. In step 802, information associated with at least one merchant is determined. In step 804, information about a user is determined. In step 806, play of a game by the user is enabled. In step 808, merchant information is presented to the user. In step 810, an entitlement is provided to the user. In step 812, a request to validate an
25 entitlement is received. In the discussion that follows, each of these exemplary steps will be discussed in greater detail.

[0187] Note that not all of these steps are required to perform the methods of the present invention and that additional and / or alternative steps are also discussed below. Also note that the above general steps represent features of only
30 some of the embodiments of the present invention. In some embodiments these exemplary steps may be performed in a different order. More, fewer, and / or alternative steps may be used as well. Such steps may be combined and / or

subdivided in any number of different ways so that methods of the present invention include more or fewer actual steps. For example, in some embodiments additional steps may be added to update and maintain the databases described above. As indicated, however, it is not necessary to use the above-described
5 databases in all embodiments of the invention. In some embodiments, a described step may be performed by or with respect to any number of devices or entities. For example, a step may be subdivided into sub-steps, some of which are performed by one device, and some of which are performed by or otherwise involve a different device. In other words, the methods of the present invention may contain any
10 number of steps performed by any number of entities that are practicable to implement the various different inventive processes described herein.

1. Information associated with one or more merchants is determined

[0188] In step 802, information associated with one or more merchants is determined. Such information may be received from a merchant, a third party, or
15 retrieved from one or more databases, for example. In some embodiments, a controller may receive or otherwise determine information such as a merchant's name and type of business. Such information might also include information related to the location of the merchant, such as place(s) of business (e.g., town, street address), contact information (e.g., mailing address, telephone number, fax
20 number), business hours, and / or geographic region. Alternatively, or in addition, information associated with a merchant may include information about products or services available through the merchant and / or offers or promotions by the merchant (e.g., a discount on a large pizza).

[0189] In some embodiments, merchant information may include information
25 about one or more product guarantees, offers, retail entitlements, prizes or other types of benefits. Such benefits may be sponsored by the merchant and / or provided by the merchant to the controller, for example, and may be made available to users (e.g., as a prize in a game), as discussed herein. In some embodiments, benefits such as guarantees, offers or retail entitlements are
30 associated with products or services. For example, an offer may include a

description of the category of goods or services (e.g., “Appetizers”) to be provided to a user (e.g., a contestant in a game system).

[0190] In some embodiments, a game system receives at least one offer or entitlement from each from at least two merchants.

5 [0191] In one example of receiving information about a product guarantee, Susan’s Diner may indicate to the controller a promise to provide a free appetizer to the bearer of an appropriate certificate. In return for the guarantee, Susan’s Diner may receive a payment of \$0.50 from the controller. In aggregate for a week, Susan’s diner may make twenty-five such product guarantees. Therefore,
10 for the week, Susan’s diner may receive a total payment of \$12.50, and may ultimately give away twenty-five appetizers to users bearing appropriate certificates.

[0192] Optionally, the controller may provide a payment to the merchant in exchange for the benefit. Thus, the controller may or may not pay a merchant for a
15 product guarantee, for example.

[0193] As discussed herein, one or more conditions may be associated with an entitlement or offer. Any terms and conditions related to an entitlement may be specified by a merchant and / or by a controller. Such terms may include, without limitation, (i) a number of instances of a particular offer or entitlement that may be
20 distributed, or a quantity or amount of goods and / or services associated with a particular offer (e.g., if an offer is a “medium pizza,” a merchant may agree to supply an offer quantity of 200 medium pizzas to the game show system); (ii) a description or details of an entitlement (e.g., “a 12-inch cheese pizza with one topping”); (iii) redemption terms and conditions or other restrictions associated
25 with an entitlement (e.g., “Offer valid from 11 a.m. – 2 p.m. only”); (iv) any fees associated with the provision of an offer to the inventory of a prize or game system (e.g., a game show system pays \$.75 to a merchant for each unit or instance of a “medium pizza” offer provided by the merchant); (v) a time period during which an offer or entitlement may be presented to system users (e.g., during the month of
30 June only); (vi) a velocity or frequency with which an offer may be presented to users (e.g., present the offer as frequently as possible); and / or (vii) any other terms or information associated with an entitlement such as an offer. In some

embodiments, an offer may be considered “received” by a central controller once any offer terms have been mutually agreed upon by a merchant and the central controller (e.g., a game show provider) or agent thereof.

[0194] In one example, a condition for redemption may be that a user must
5 present to the merchant a specially designed certificate issued to the user by the controller (e.g., a certificate bearing the name of the user and the name of a product to be provided). In another example, a merchant may be able to indicate information about an offer or retail entitlement via a website by entering data about terms and conditions governing the redemption of any retail entitlements available
10 for particular goods or services (e.g., a given entitlement may only be redeemable between the hours of 2 p.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday).

[0195] In various embodiments, a controller may receive information about an entitlement (e.g., an offer) from a merchant by employing one or more of a variety of methods. In some embodiments, merchants may provide various kinds of
15 information (e.g., data about goods and services) by registering it with a controller (e.g., via a website).

[0196] In one example, according to at least one embodiment, retail merchants from various geographic areas may provide information by (1) using a personal computer to log on to a website hosted by the controller; (2) providing data about
20 the merchant such as name, store locations, financial account identifiers, etc. (e.g., by entering the data into corresponding data entry fields); and (3) providing data regarding goods or services offered by the merchant (e.g., product names, prices, product descriptions, product category). In some embodiments, merchants may be allowed to select (e.g., from a menu of options) or otherwise indicate one or more
25 geographical areas they would like to acquire customers from, and / or geographical editions of a game they would like to be included in. Further, retail merchants may transmit files containing digital images representative of products offered by the merchant.

[0197] In other exemplary embodiments, a merchant may communicate such
30 information to a game show system. For example, a merchant and a game show system (or representative thereof) may communicate (e.g., in person or via a telephone conversation) so as to determine the details associated with an

anticipated provision by the merchant of an offer. In another example, a merchant may submit desired offer terms by (i) sending a facsimile, (ii) sending electronic or postal mail, (iii) completing a form on a Web site (e.g., provided by a game show system), and / or (iv) any other practicable means, electronic or otherwise, of
5 communicating such information.

[0198] A controller may choose to reject any submitted offer terms, and / or may collaborate with a merchant to revise such offer terms until they are considered mutually satisfactory. In further embodiments, merchants may only submit offer terms subject to constraints already communicated by a game system
10 (e.g., a game show system provides facsimile forms by which a merchant may configure or select from a finite number of offer variables).

[0199] Other types of information that may be associated with a merchant will be readily apparent to those having skill in the art in light of the present disclosure.

[0200] Any or all of the data associated with one or more merchants could be
15 incorporated into games as game elements. For example, the controller may use such data to formulate and output price-oriented questions regarding the products. Alternatively or additionally, the controller may use such received data to allocate retail entitlements to users (e.g., based on an indicated location of a merchant and / or player).

[0201] In some embodiments of the present invention, one or more merchants
20 may participate in an online game system by submitting at least one offer each (e.g., for products or services) to a controller (e.g., a game server). One or more players of the game may then be able to win, claim and / or redeem at least one of the offers after playing one or more games provided by the game, as discussed
25 further herein.

[0202] In some embodiments, merchants provide or sponsor only one offer each. In other embodiments, each merchant may provide a plurality of offers to the game system. A wider variety of offers available to the game system may enable the system to serve the tastes of different consumers, which may in turn
30 have a positive effect on the rate at which users accept offers.

[0203] In some embodiments, a system controller may receive offers from a plurality of merchants. Additionally, in some embodiments, each merchant may

provide a plurality of offers (e.g., Super-Clean Car Wash provides several units each of an “express car wash” offer, “ultimate car wash” offer and “interior detailing service” offer).

5 **[0204]** In some embodiments, as information about merchants, products and / or prizes is received, such information may be entered in a database (e.g., offer inventory database AAA). For example, a game show system receiving an indication that a car wash is providing one hundred units of a Super-Clean Car Wash “ultimate car wash” offer, such information may be stored in the offer inventory database AAA.

10 **[0205]** In some embodiments, a game system (or agent thereof) may receive offer data or other information related to a merchant and may subsequently update an offer inventory database accordingly. In further embodiments, a merchant may interact substantially directly with one or more game show system databases for the purpose of providing one or more offers to a game show system. For example,
15 a merchant provides offer data by filling out a form on a Web site or answering the prompts of an Interactive Voice Response telephone unit and an offer inventory database is automatically populated or modified as necessary with the information.

2. Information about a user is determined

20 **[0206]** In step 804, information about a user is determined. In some embodiments, determining information about a user may include the central controller determining geographic data associated with a user. For example, a user may have communicated with the controller (e.g., by logging onto a website hosted by the central computer), and the determination could be based on the user’s selection of a local-area edition of a game offered via the website. For example,
25 the user may have selected for a “Stamford, CT” version of a game from a plurality of available versions or otherwise expressed a geographic preference. Determining the geographic data might then include determining which version of a game a user has selected or indicated and / or determining geographic information related to a selected game.

30 **[0207]** In other embodiments, the central computer could determine geographic data associated with the user by determining the user’s phone number (or portion

thereof, such as a three digit local-area prefix), ZIP code, GPS coordinates, or by determining the IP address of a user device. The central computer could make this determination by requesting and receiving geographic data from the user. For example, the user's geographic data could be determined by asking for the user's credit card number, and retrieving a corresponding billing address from a local or remote account database.

[0208] In some embodiments, information about a user may be communicated to the controller by the user, for example, by phone or using a personal computer (e.g., over the Internet). In one example, a user could provide various user information, such as his name, address, contact information, and financial account information. For example, the user may enter data in corresponding data fields of a website hosted by or operated by or on behalf of the controller, in a well known manner. Of course, many other ways of providing user information to a controller will be readily understood by those having ordinary skill in the art in light of the present disclosure.

[0209] In one or more embodiments, a user who desires to play a game (e.g., in order to receive a prize) must first register with the controller. To register, a user may, for example, employ a user terminal (e.g., a PDA, cell phone) to log onto the Internet and to visit a website hosted by the controller. Registration may make the user eligible to play one or more games and / or win prizes on the controller's website.

3. Play of a game by the user is enabled

[0210] In step 806, play of a game by the user is enabled. According to some embodiments of the present invention, the user may be allowed to play one or more games (or portions of a game). For example, the user may log on to a website and be allowed to play an online game. Many types of games may be made available for play; some examples are described herein, and still others will be readily apparent to those of skill in the art.

[0211] For example, the game may involve skill, luck, or a combination of the two. A game may involve answering questions, such as trivia questions. In another example, a game may involve solving a puzzle, such as a crossword

puzzle, acrostic, or cryptogram. Other puzzles may include jigsaw puzzles or puzzles like Rubik's Cube®. The game may involve playing a version of a board game, such as, for example, Monopoly®, Scrabble®, Life®, Trivial Pursuit®, checkers, or chess. The game may involve play of a card game, such as war, poker, Bridge, Hearts, Uno®, etc. In some embodiments, the game may involve play of a video game, such as Minesweeper, Frogger™, Super Mario Bros.™, or any other type of video or arcade game. As will be appreciated, many other games might be played in accordance with various embodiments of the present invention.

5 [0212] In some embodiments, enabling play of a game may comprise
10 determining a game to enable and / or generating some or all of the content for a game. In one example, once the central computer has configured the game (e.g., by selecting particular content based on the version of the game requested by the user and / or geographic data), the central computer permits the customer to play the game.

15 [0213] In some embodiments, allowing the user to play a game may comprise the controller initiating play of the game. For example, the controller may present to the user an initial question in a trivia game, an initial puzzle state in a puzzle game, an initial setup in a board game, an initial hand of cards in a card game, etc. In at least one embodiment, the central controller may initiate a game process by
20 presenting one or more introductory or instructional screens that explain aspects of game play, winning prizes, and / or prize redemption. Of course, such instructional information may be presented at any time and / or made available to the user throughout the game (e.g., by clicking on a link on a webpage).

[0214] Initiating the game may include determining a first game event (e.g., a
25 question) to present to the user. For example, the central computer may output a first question and then identify the customer's response (if any) to the first question.

[0215] A user may or may not be required to pay to play a game. Thus, enabling play of a game may but need not include receiving a payment (or
30 indication of payment) by a user. If a user does pay, the payment may be made from the user's financial account, such as a credit card account. Alternatively, the payment may be made from an account established with the controller.

[0216] In some embodiments of the present invention, providing game play may include configuring or rendering the game based on information associated with one or more merchant (e.g., offer information) and / or information associated with the user. For example, the controller may determine at least one game
5 element based on the geographic data associated with the user and data associated with at least one merchant. In some embodiments, such a determination may be made by querying a database and identifying a game file corresponding to the geographic data. For instance, the central computer may use the customer's selection of "Stamford, CT" as the basis for determining which of a plurality of
10 games, or which version of a game, to select from.

[0217] Alternatively, or in addition, in some embodiments, such a determination may be made by identifying merchants and / or products corresponding to the user's geographic data (e.g., by querying a database). Thus, such merchant and / or product information could be used by the central computer
15 in configuring a game. For example, certain game and / or prize screens could be populated with geographically relevant merchant and / or product data. For instance, if a player selects a geographical area (e.g., a town or county), the central computer may (i) query a database, (ii) identify products offered and / or merchants located within that geographical area, and (iii) assemble and display a
20 product "showcase" comprising the identified products.

[0218] In some additional embodiments, such a determination may be made by determining whether a numerical limit associated with a particular retail entitlement has been reached. Such numerical limits may be determined, for example, based on information received from a merchant, as discussed herein (e.g.,
25 how many of a particular type of offer a merchant is willing to sponsor). For example, numerical limits may be employed to ensure that not more than a given number of retail entitlements are distributed to players through a game system. For instance, a given retailer may wish to provide only one hundred retail entitlements for bottles of Brand Y Soda. Once one hundred of such retail entitlements have
30 been distributed, the central computer may refrain from configuring games with images of and / or questions about Brand Y Soda.

[0219] In one or more embodiments, information about products and / or services marketed by a retailer may be incorporated into the play of the game. In some embodiments, such information may relate to prizes (e.g., offers, entitlements) for which the user is playing or for which the user may become eligible (e.g., based on game play). For example, in a trivia game, questions may be asked that test a user's knowledge of the retail prices of products for which the user is playing, or knowledge of one or more merchants sponsoring prizes in a showcase. FIG. 10 depicts one example game screen 110 including a price-oriented question about products and services of a local edition of an online game. The message 1102 instructs the player to select the three items that have the highest retail prices from the set of six displayed products and services. The graphics displayed for the products indicate a brief description of the product and the merchant offering the product. In some embodiments, additional information (e.g., a merchant location, more detailed description of the product) may be available about the product (e.g., by rolling over an image with a pointer, by clicking on an image). To select a product or service, the player is instructed to click on a depicted graphic (e.g., image 104) corresponding to the product (e.g., by using a mouse or other pointer device).

[0220] Of course, other types of games may incorporate such information as well. For example, in a game involving the assembly of a jigsaw puzzle, the picture formed by the puzzle may depict one or more products for which a user is playing. In a crossword puzzle game, one or more words in the crossword puzzle may be the name of a product for which the user is playing. In a Scrabble™ game, the user's performance may be scored higher if the user makes words consisting of the names of indicated products. In one or more embodiments, a game may incorporate information about every product for which a user is playing (e.g., about every product in a product showcase from which the user may become eligible to select one or more prizes).

[0221] Play of a game may continue through one or more rounds (e.g., a series of questions) or component games. For example, a question-and-answer process may repeat a predetermined number of times (e.g., four times). A session of a game show, for example, may include one or more component games. In some

embodiments, component games may involve testing the skill of a contestant in relation to the sorting, ranking, selecting, choosing and / or grouping of certain game icons. In some embodiments, one or more component games may be played sequentially within a game session. In further embodiments, a game contestant who successfully plays one or more component games may aggregate value (e.g., currency, points, etc.) or some measure of performance that may be used, for example, in determining whether the contestant may select one or more prizes (e.g., upon the completion of a game show session).

[0222] Thus, in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention, after receiving one or more prizes from a merchant (and preferably from multiple merchants), a controller may then allow users to earn value (e.g., based on a measure of performance) toward one or more entitlements. Alternatively, or in addition, a player's performance may determine whether or not the player is even given the opportunity to select one or more entitlements.

[0223] In some embodiments, a user is allowed to play a game for the opportunity to obtain one or more products for a relatively small financial outlay (e.g., the difference between a price level or Prize Meter and an average retail price). For instance, the user may play a game for the opportunity to obtain one or more products for an outlay of between zero and thirty percent of the retail prices of one or more products.

[0224] In various embodiments of the present invention, the controller may also determine and / or adjust a measure of performance of the player (e.g., as might be represented in a Prize Meter or Price Tag). In some embodiments, the measure of performance may be based on the player's skill (e.g., ability to answer a question correctly). In some embodiments, the central computer may evaluate the correctness of a player's responses to game questions, challenges, or other game events, by comparing the player's indicated responses against a database of stored answers, for example. Alternatively, or in addition, a measure of performance may be based on one or more factors unrelated to the player's skill or ability to play the game (e.g., a random event or preferential increase in a player's game score).

[0225] Based on various factors, a measure of performance may increase, decrease, both increase and decrease, or remain unchanged during the course of a game. In one example, a value represented on a Prize Meter may be increased based on the customer's correct responses. In another example, a value associated with a Price Tag icon may be adjusted downward based on the customer's correct responses.

[0226] Some measures of a user's performance in a game may include and / or be based on, without limitation:

- a) A number of questions a user has answered correctly in a trivia game.
- 10 b) A number of answers a user has correctly chosen for a single trivia question (e.g., in a game in which a user must select multiple answers to a question).
- c) An amount of progress a user has made towards solving a puzzle.
- d) An outcome a user has obtained in a game of chance. For example, in a slot machine game, a measure of a user's performance may include whether the use
15 has obtained a typical winning outcome, such as "7-7-7" or a typical losing outcome, such as "bar-orange-lemon." A user's performance in a game of chance may be made by reference to a pay table. For example, a pay table may correlate an amount by which credit amount is to increase with each possible outcome that may be obtained in the game of chance.
- 20 e) An appraisal of how "good" a move made by the user was in a game of skill. For example, in a game of Scrabble®, when there were multiple possible words available for the user to create, the performance of the user may be based on whether the user found the highest-scoring word possible, the second highest-scoring word possible, etc.
- 25 f) An amount of time it takes a player to complete a game event, such as a round of a game.
- g) A score a player has achieved in a game.
- h) A performance of a player relative to the performance of a real or simulated opponent.

- i) A performance of a player relative to his own prior performance. For example, measures of a user's performance may include measures of the user's improvement since the last time he played a game.
- 5 j) A number of questions, rounds, or other game events in a game. In a game with a relatively few number of questions, for example, each increase in a player's Prize Meter may be relatively large. However, in a game with relatively large number of questions, each increase may be relatively small, since the user may then have more chances to increase the Prize Meter value.
- 10 k) A target price. One or more factors used in determining a measure of performance may have the object of biasing a final value (e.g., a price level) to fall within a certain range (e.g., as desired by a merchant and / or controller). For example, the amount of a price level increase may be relatively larger if a target price is high, and may be relatively smaller if a target price is low. In this way, a user may be more likely to obtain a final price level that is within a
- 15 predetermined range of the target price, regardless of what the target price is. For example, it may be desirable that the final price level falls in the range from \$0.50 to \$1.00 below the target price. In this way, the controller may make a small profit from selling a product to the user, assuming the controller has paid less than \$0.50 for a corresponding product guarantee.
- 20 l) A value of one or more products or other prizes the user may be (or become) eligible to obtain. For example, for relatively more valuable products, Prize Meter increases may be smaller. For relatively less valuable products, Prize Meter increases may be larger. Of course, the value of a product may be measured in a number of ways, and may be based on the product's retail price,
- 25 manufacturing cost, utility value, etc.
- m) An amount that the controller paid for one or more prizes. For example, the price the controller paid a merchant for providing a particular entitlement to the system, and for which the player may be playing (e.g., as included in a showcase). Performance measure increases may be relatively large for
- 30 relatively small amounts paid, and may be relatively small for relatively large amounts paid.

n) A current stage or component of the game. For example, performance measure increases may tend to be larger in later stages of a game than they are in earlier stages. This may allow, for example, the user to finish a game “on a high note” by having achieved a relatively large performance measure increase near the end.

o) Chance. In one or more embodiments, the amount by which a measure of performance is modified may be determined, at least in part, through the outcome of a random or pseudo-random process. For example, a price level increase may be equal to $\$0.45 + x$, where x is a random variable which may take on any value between 0 and \$1.00 with equal probability. Thus, a price level may increase by a random amount between \$0.45 and \$1.45.

[0227] In one example of a “Prize Meter” embodiment, throughout a game (e.g., after each question and answer), the central computer communicates a user’s success in answering questions (e.g., based on merchants and / or products available in a geographic area) by adjusting a depicted Prize Meter. The Prize Meter represents an amount of credit the player has won toward the purchase of at least one product in a showcase. At the end of the game, as discussed further herein, the prospective customer may elect to pay the difference between the final Prize Meter amount and a target price, which may represent the average retail price of the items in the showcase. Payment of this difference to the central computer would allow the customer to redeem at least one showcased product from a retailer (e.g., within a selected geographical region).

[0228] In one example of an alternative “Price Tag” embodiment, based on the prospective customer’s success in answering questions about products sold by merchants within the selected geographic region, for example, a “Price Tag” amount is adjusted. At the end of the game, the user may elect to pay the Price Tag amount. Payment of the Price Tag amount to the central computer would provide the customer the right to redeem at least one product from a retailer within the selected geographic region.

[0229] In some embodiments, users may achieve “price levels” applicable to one or more products associated with product guarantees or other types of entitlements. A price level counts towards the purchase of one or more products

(e.g., an earned discount off of a “retail price” or target price). For example, a player may win a price level for one or more products based on game play. For instance, at the initiation of the game, the user may begin with a price level of \$0.00. However, the beginning price level may, in various embodiments, take on other values. For example, after one or more activities in the game, the controller may modify the price level. In one or more embodiments, the controller may modify the price level based on the user’s play of the game. For instance, if the user has done well in the game (e.g., come closer to one or more game objectives), then the controller may increase the price level by a relatively large amount. However, if the user has done poorly in the game, then the controller may increase the price level by a relatively small amount. The controller may even leave the price level unchanged, or may decrease the price level. In one or more embodiments, a measure of a user’s performance may be directly related to the skill exhibited by the user in the game. For instance, the better the user’s performance in the game, the higher the price level. Therefore, through skillful play of a game, a user may earn a high price level, and may thereby acquire one or more products for a small financial outlay.

[0230] Reference is now made to an example trivia game in which the user is presented with a single question and may or must select multiple answers. In one exemplary question, a user is presented with multiple illustrations and / or text descriptions of products. The user is asked to indicate each product whose retail price is below \$9.00. For instance, the question might read, “Click on the three products below that retail for less than \$9.00.” In such a game, the amount of increase in a price level may depend on the number of correct answers chosen. For example, if the user chooses no correct answers, then the price level may remain the same. If the user chooses exactly one correct answer, then the price level may be increased by \$0.25. If the user chooses exactly two correct answers, then the price level may be increased by \$1.00. If the user chooses exactly three correct answers, then the price level may be increased by \$2.00.

[0231] FIG. 13 depicts a table that may be stored in the memory of a controller, for example. The table depicts an amount by which a price level is to be increased depending on the number of correct answers a user provides for a

question. Note that the amount of the price level increase need not be strictly proportional to the number of correct answers provided.

[0232] In one or more embodiments, it may be desirable that a measure of performance (e.g., a price level) increase after every question, round, or other game event. This may reduce the likelihood that a user becomes discouraged while playing the game. Therefore, in one embodiment, the controller provides a question to the user that the user will answer correctly. For example, the question says, "Select the three items below that retail for the highest prices." The user is given five answer choices. If there are only two (or fewer) incorrect answer choices, and the user must select three choices, the user is guaranteed to get at least one correct answer. Therefore, in an embodiment in which the price level is increased upon the selection of any correct answer, the user is guaranteed to obtain a price level increase.

[0233] In one embodiment, after each question, round, or other game event, a price level or measure of performance may be shown to the player as increasing. For example, a user answers a question that is presented on a first screen of the controller's website. After the user has indicated his answer, a second screen may appear showing a meter indicating a price or value (e.g., a Prize Meter). The meter may consist of an area of a screen that displays the user's price level. The meter may display a price level numerically, with exemplary readings of "\$0.35", or "4.32". Figure E depicts an exemplary display of a price meter. The price level on the price meter may then be shown increasing.

[0234] In some embodiments, above the meter, the controller may display a message indicating various information. Such information may include the user's performance in the prior round (e.g., "You got 2 out of 3 correct"), an indication of what is presently occurring (e.g., "your price level is now increasing"), the amount by which the price level is increasing, and so on. Visually, the displayed price may increase rapidly through a sequence of consecutive prices. For instance, "\$0.00" becomes "\$0.01", then "\$0.02", then "\$0.03", finally ending on "\$2.23".

[0235] A meter or other indication of a player's game performance may be shown on a different screen from the screen in which the user plays the game. For example, after each question, round, or other event, the controller may display for

the user a separate screen in which the price on the meter is shown increasing. Once a price level has reached its new value, for example, the controller may bring the user back to the screen in which the game is being played.

5 [0236] Of course, the meter may be shown in the same screen as the game. For example, the user may view questions in the lower portion of his screen, and may view the meter displayed in the upper portion of his screen. After, or during each game event, the user may watch as the price increases. For instance, after the user answers the first of three questions displayed on a screen, the user's price level may be shown increasing within the same screen.

10 [0237] In addition to, or instead of displaying a price using a meter, the controller may display a price level or other measure graphically. For example, the controller may display a thermometer with a target price indicated above the thermometer. The thermometer may contain a depiction of a mercury level representing the current price level. The ratio of the height of the mercury to the
15 height of the thermometer may be (but need not be) made proportional to the ratio of the price level to the target price, for example. FIG. 11 depicts an example game screen 1100 that includes a graphic thermometer 1206. The level of mercury represented in the thermometer 1206 generally corresponds to the value of indicated in the price meter 1202 (e.g., \$4.80). The sample message 1204
20 communicates information to the player about the player's performance and the price level the player has achieved at that point in the game. Other graphic depictions of a price level may include a dial with markings from zero to the target price, an hourglass where the level of sand is related to the current price level, and so on. Other types of graphic representations will be understood by those skilled in
25 the art in light of the present disclosure.

[0238] In some embodiments of the present invention, the controller may determine a final measure of performance (e.g., a final Prize Meter amount or Price Tag value). For instance, the user may reach the end of a game after which there are no further game events. A final measure or score may be presented to the user,
30 in any of various well-known ways. In one example, in a separate screen showing the final price level printed on the price meter, the controller may display the message, "This is your final price level." In another example, the message may

read more explicitly, "Your final price level is \$9.45." In one or more embodiments, the controller may express the user's final price level in terms of a price gap or gap amount that is equal to the difference between a target price and a final price level (or, alternatively, may be equal to a final Price Tag value). For example, the controller may display the message, "Your price gap is \$0.55." You only need to pay \$0.55 to acquire each of up to three products.

[0239] In one or more embodiments featuring a pricing-themed game, a final Prize Meter Gap Amount or Price Tag value may be determined based on the customer's success in answering one or more price-oriented questions. The Prize Meter Gap Amount or Price Tag may then be displayed to the customer.

4. Merchant information is presented to the user

[0240] In step 808, merchant information is presented to the user. In some embodiments, as discussed herein, a server may be configured to present to a user (e.g., a game contestant) information about one or more products and / or one offer from one or more merchants. In some embodiments, as described herein, presenting information associated with a merchant may comprise presenting information about one or more products or services available at a merchant in a game (e.g., displaying a prize showcase, asking a question based on information about a merchant's product). For example, information associated with a merchant, such as the merchant's name, location, and / or information about products or services the merchant offers, may be used as an element of a game. In some embodiments, presenting such information may comprise providing a user with a prize and / or allowing a user to select at least one prize (e.g., product entitlement) associated with a merchant.

[0241] In accordance with some embodiments, presenting merchant information to a user may comprise determining whether to provide access to any entitlements (e.g., based on a user's performance in game). For example, after a player has finished playing a game (e.g., after four rounds of questions), the central controller evaluates the customer's performance and determines whether, and to what degree, the customer will be provided with retail entitlements. In another

example, once a final price level or other measure of performance has been determined, the user may have an opportunity to select one or more products.

[0242] In some embodiments, offers may be presented to users of a game system irrespective of their interaction with one or more component games (e.g., a contestant of a game show system who doesn't win or complete a game may still be presented with an offer). In other embodiments, a contestant may be presented with an offer based on their success playing a component game (e.g., a customer answers a question correctly and is then presented an offer). In other embodiments, upon the completion of one or more component games, a customer may be presented with at least one offer each from at least two merchants.

[0243] In one example of a Prize Meter embodiment, based on the Prize Meter Gap Amount and / or the user's degree of success in the game (e.g., in answering price-oriented questions), the central computer may determine how many products the customer may be entitled to purchase for the Prize Meter Gap Amount. In one example of a Price Tag embodiment, based on the Price Tag amount and / or the user's degree of success in answering questions, the central controller may determine how many products the customer may be entitled to purchase for the Price Tag amount.

[0244] In one or more embodiments, the number of prizes a user may select may depend upon the user's game performance. For example, if the user has performed poorly, then the user may be allowed to select only one product. On the other hand, if the user has performed well, then the user may be allowed to select three products.

[0245] In some embodiments, a user may be permitted to accept a certain number of prizes based on their success or failure playing one or more component games within a game session. For example, a user may be able to claim a certain number of prizes (e.g., "Pick your favorite 3 prizes!") that is determined based on the player's performance playing one or more component games (e.g., the customer successfully completed 3 of 4 component games). In other embodiments, a customer may accept more than one prize (e.g., a customer may select 3 prizes from a "showcase" of 15 prizes).

[0246] In other embodiments, the number of prizes that a user may be eligible to choose may be predetermined and / or may be limited by the rules of the game, for example, to three products.

5 [0247] In some embodiments, a user may be allowed to choose a subset of products presented to him, as discussed further herein. The user may also have the opportunity to select a product for which the price level he has won will apply. For example, over the course of a game, the user may win a price level of \$9.45. In one embodiment, the user may be presented with twenty-four product descriptions and may have the opportunity to select up to three of them.

10 [0248] A representation of any products made available for customer selection, and / or an indication of the number of products the customer may select, may be output to the customer in a prize selection screen.

[0249] According to some embodiments, presenting merchant information to a user may comprise determining what information to present. For example, in some
15 embodiments, which possible products the customer may be entitled to select from may be based on the Prize Meter Gap Amount, the Price Tag amount, the price level and / or the customer's degree of success in playing the game.

[0250] In some embodiments, the group of products from which a player may be able to select a prize and / or will play a game for may be referred to as a
20 showcase, prize showcase, or product showcase. In at least one embodiment, available prize options may be presented in the form of a prize showcase (at the beginning of the game, during the game, or anytime), in which a plurality of prizes (e.g., represented by pictures or icons) are presented substantially simultaneously to a player. In one embodiment, the prize showcase is displayed after the
25 contestant has completed playing at least one component game.

[0251] In one or more embodiments, the user may have the opportunity to choose one or more products for which he will play or be able to select a prize from. For example, prior to initiating game play, or at any time, the user may choose a category of products, such as "household items," "restaurant items," or
30 "premium products". Based on the user's choice of category, the controller may determine one or more products that fall into the category. For example, in the category of "restaurant items," the controller may select a "large pizza at Tanya's

Pizza”, an “appetizer at Gordon’s Diner”, a “large drink at Linda’s Café”, and so on. It will be understood that a category of products may be defined by any number of attributes, such as the price of products within the category, the main use of products within the category (e.g., all products are used for gardening), the location at which the products may be purchased (e.g., all are from merchants on Main Street), the audience to which products would appeal (e.g., products for a family with children), and so on. A category of products might even consist of “miscellaneous” products, with no particular relationship among them.

5 [0252] In one or more embodiments, the user himself may choose one or more indicated individual products that he will play for (i.e., that he may be or become eligible to select at the end of the game). In one or more other embodiments, a user may not have a choice as to a showcase or product category, or as to which products will be contained in a showcase. In one example, a controller may create a group of products that fall under a category. The group of products selected by the controller may then comprise the products for which the game will be played. In another example, the user may choose a product category, the controller may then present the user with products falling within the category, and the user may then select individual products from within the category in order to form a showcase.

15 [0253] In various embodiments, presenting merchant-related information may include one or more of (i) receiving at least two offers, (ii) determining a presentation rule, (iii) identifying at least one game condition (e.g., a measure of performance), and / or (iv) determining whether to present the first or second offer based on the presentation rule and the at least one game condition. For example, merchants may instruct that certain prizes be offered in accordance with different criteria (e.g., present prize x to a certain type of contestant, during a certain time of day, when prize y is also available for selection). Accordingly, in some embodiments (e.g., wherein one merchant may provide a plurality of offers), a system may employ a presentation process in which, based on stored presentation rules and game conditions, one or more particular offers from one or more merchants may be presented instead of other offers. Various types of presentment rules may be stored and / or referred to as deemed practicable, in accordance with

some embodiments, to increase the overall acceptance rates of entitlements and to generate more traffic and sales at the retail locations of participating merchants.

[0254] In some embodiments, presenting merchant-related information includes communicating one or more of (i) written text describing an offer and / or offer terms; (ii) an icon, graphic and / or picture representing a product or service associated with the offer; and / or (iii) any other means of communicating a specific offer or other prize to a contestant, visually or otherwise. For example, the controller may present to the user a number of product images and product descriptions. Such images and descriptions may correspond to products for which the controller has obtained product guarantees or other entitlements. Additionally, as discussed herein, such images and descriptions may correspond to a group of products determined at the start of the game.

[0255] In some embodiments, as discussed herein, more than one entitlement may be presented substantially simultaneously to a contestant. For example, a contestant may be presented with a plurality of offers (e.g., a prize showcase contains fifteen prize offers supplied by local merchants) from which a contestant may claim a certain number of prizes (e.g., "Pick your favorite 3 prizes!"). In another example, a user may then be presented with twenty-four product images, representing such exemplary products as a large pizza at Joe's Pizza, a manicure at Hilda's Salon, or a dog grooming at Sam's Creature Care Center. Each product may correspond to a product described by a product guarantee or other entitlement.

5. An entitlement is provided to the user

[0256] In step 810, an entitlement is provided to the user. In some embodiments, providing an entitlement may include determining whether user accepts at least one retail entitlement. For example, upon being presented with one or more offers (e.g., via an output device of a user device), a contestant may accept one or more offers. In some embodiments, providing an entitlement to a user comprises receiving an indication of a selection by a user of the entitlement.

[0257] If the customer has won a retail entitlement, for example, such as the ability to purchase a product for an amount equal to a Prize Meter Gap Amount or a Price Tag amount, the customer may be provided with the opportunity to accept

the retail entitlement (e.g., by clicking on a corresponding image displayed on a website).

5 **[0258]** In various embodiments, a user may accept an offer by selecting (e.g., highlighting, clicking on, pressing an area of a touch screen, actuating a corresponding button or key, etc.) one or more of: (i) text, (ii) icons, graphics or symbols, and / or (iii) any representation, visual or otherwise, identifying a specific offer from a merchant. FIG. 12 depicts an example game screen 1200.

10 **[0259]** In some embodiments, as discussed herein, a player may accept a finite number of offers after completing a game session. In other embodiments, a player may win one or more prizes (e.g., after playing a game show), and choose not to accept or select prizes until a later time (e.g., a return visit to the game show Web site). Also, in some embodiments, providing an entitlement may not include any active acceptance by a player of a particular prize. For example, a visitor to an online game show website may automatically “win” a medium pizza from a local merchant.

15 **[0260]** In one or more embodiments, the user need not select any products or other prizes. For instance, the user may not desire to obtain any of the products displayed for him, even though he may be able to do so for well below the products’ typical retail prices. In such cases, the user may be given the opportunity to select from another group of products and / or to replay the game. Although the customer may potentially accept at least one retail entitlement, the customer may also reject the at least one retail entitlement. In some embodiments, a customer’s rejection of the at least one retail entitlement results in the start of a new game. In one example of a Prize Meter embodiment, a customer may determine that the final Prize Meter Gap Amount is too high (i.e., it would cost too much to purchase an entitlement), and may choose to start the game process over again. Further, in such instances, a fee may be optionally charged for each new game started (e.g., \$0.25).

25 **[0261]** Should a user accept at least one retail embodiment, providing the entitlement may further comprise determining whether the customer is a first-time player or a repeat visitor to the website. For example, the central computer may consult a user database to determine if the user has previously played an online

game before, which would indicate that the player is a repeat visitor. If the customer is a first time player, this step may further comprise requesting and receiving the customer's contact information (e.g., full name, address, phone number, etc.) and / or financial account information (e.g., credit card account number). Of course, as discussed herein, such information may be requested and / or received prior to the start of a game or at any time.

[0262] According to some embodiments, a user may provide a payment in exchange for a product, offer, entitlement, or other prize. In some embodiments, a prize may comprise the opportunity to purchase something. For example, a user may pay for one or more selected products based on a price level he has achieved. In another example of a, based on a Prize Meter Gap Amount and / or a customer's degree of success in answering price-oriented questions, the customer may be entitled to purchase one or more products for the Prize Meter Gap Amount. In an example of a Price Tag embodiment, based on the Price Tag amount and / or the customer's degree of success in answering price-oriented questions, the customer may be entitled to purchase one or more products for the Price Tag amount. If the user has won an entitlement such as the ability to purchase a product for an amount equal to a Prize Meter Gap Amount or a Price Tag amount, the user may be provided with the opportunity to accept the retail entitlement.

In some embodiments featuring pricing-themed games, the operator of the central computer may desire to provide first time customers with the ability to receive one or more retail entitlements for free. In the case of a Prize Meter embodiment, for example, the central computer may be configured to waive charging first time customers any amount whatsoever, including (1) a game entry fee, or (2) a Prize Meter Gap Amount. Otherwise, for repeat customers, the central computer may be configured to charge (1) a game entry fee (e.g., \$0.25 per game) and / or (2) a Prize Meter Gap Amount. In the case of a Price Tag embodiment, the central computer may be configured to waive charging first-time customers any amount whatsoever, including (1) a game entry fee, or (2) an amount based on the customer's final Price Tag. Otherwise, for repeat customers, the central computer may be configured to charge (1) a game entry fee (e.g., \$0.25 per game), and / or (2) an amount based on the customer's final Price Tag, such as an amount equal to

the final Price Tag amount multiplied by the number of products selected from a prize selection screen.

It should be noted that in embodiments where customers are required to pay the central computer (e.g., with a credit card account or account established with the controller) a Price Tag amount or gap amount in order to realize retail entitlements, the central computer may be configured to request a supplemental, affirmative authorization from the customer to charge the customer's financial account.

According to some embodiments, a user may purchase one or more products by making up the gap between a price level and a target price. Once the user has chosen a subset of products (e.g., from a showcase), the user may pay for the chosen products based on the price level he has won. Thus, in some embodiments, to obtain a right to a product, a user need then only pay the difference between the price level he has won, and the retail price of the product. Once the user has selected one or more products, the user may be charged for the products. The price level a user wins for a product may typically be close to the retail price of the product, so that there is only a small gap for the user to make up using his own funds. Accordingly, it is generally beneficial for a user to win a high price level for a product, as then there will be a smaller gap that he must pay out of his own pocket. Equivalently, it is generally beneficial for the user to achieve a small gap.

In some embodiments, the user the user may be considered to be purchasing the means to obtain a product (as opposed to purchasing the product itself from the controller). Since the controller may have obtained product guarantees, for example, the controller may be able to provide the user with the means for obtaining a product (e.g., a certificate corresponding to the guarantee). The user may then obtain the product from an appropriate merchant.

Providing an entitlement to a user may comprise determining a price to charge the user for one or more entitlements. In some embodiments, after the one or more products have been determined as part of the game and / or for selection as prizes by the user, the controller may determine a target price. During a game, the user may attempt to get a price level as close as possible to a target price. If the

user can get his price level to match the target price, then the user may be able to obtain one or more products without further financial outlay (i.e., for free).

In one embodiment, the target price may be determined based upon the retail prices of the products for which the user is playing. The target price may be
5 based on, for example:

- a) The average (mean, median or mode) of the retail prices of the products
- b) The highest of the retail prices of the products
- c) The lowest of the retail prices of the products
- d) The weighted average of the retail prices of the products.

10 **[0263]** It will be understood that the weighting of retail prices may be done in a number of ways. In one example, the retail price of a particular product is weighted based on the frequency with which users have chosen it for acquisition in the past. For instance, suppose a user is playing for a group of products comprising products A, B, and C. At the end of the game, the user will be able to
15 choose one of the group of products to acquire. Suppose further that A has a retail price of \$10.00, B has a retail price of \$5.00, and C has a retail price of \$9.00. Further, suppose that A and B have been chosen with about equal frequency in the past, while C has been chosen twice as often as A or B. Therefore, the retail price of C may receive twice the weighting of the retail prices of A and B when figuring
20 the target price. Thus, in this example, the target price may be equal to: (retail price of A + retail price of B + 2 x retail price of C)/4, which equals \$10.00 + \$5.00 + 2 x \$9.00)/4, which equals \$8.25. Of course, there are many other criteria with which the weightings for an average may be derived.

[0264] It should be noted that the target price might be determined based on
25 other prices or measures of value for the products for which the user is playing. For example, the target price of a product may be based upon the price the controller paid for a corresponding product guarantee, the manufacturing cost of the product, the price suggested for the product by a merchant (e.g., by the merchant supplying the product), the liquidation value of the product, and so on.
30 The controller may also determine a target price based on other additional or alternative factors. Such factors may include, without limitation:

- a) The category label, or the showcase label. For example, if a category is labeled “premium products,” then the target price may be relatively high, even though the products themselves do not necessarily have high retail prices.
- b) The geographic location of the user. In various embodiments, the controller
5 may wish to discourage play from users who live far from merchants providing product guarantees. Such users would be unlikely to become regular customers of the merchants. Therefore, in one or more embodiments, a target price is made relatively higher for a user whose residence is geographically distant from the location of one or more merchants providing product guarantees for
10 the products in a game.
- c) Chance. A controller may select a target price at random. The target price may, for example, take on a random value between a predetermined range, such as \$8.00 to \$12.00.
- d) Tradition. The controller may, for example, select a target price for a showcase
15 because the target price has applied to similar showcases in the past.

[0265] In at least one embodiment, if a user’s price level falls short of the target price, then the user may have to make up the gap with his own funds. In some embodiments, this gap refers to the difference between the price level won by the user and the retail price of the product. For example, if the target price is
20 \$9.50, and the user achieves a price level of \$9.10 through play of the game, then the user may have to make up the gap of \$0.40 with his own funds if he wishes to obtain a product. To obtain two products, the user may have to use \$0.80 from his own funds, and so forth.

[0266] In another example, for each selected product, the amount the user is
25 charged may be equal to the difference between the target price and the price level the user won during play of the game. For instance, if the user has won a price level of \$8.55, if the target price is \$10.00, and if the user has chosen three products, then the user may be charged 3 x (\$10.00 - \$8.55), or \$4.35. The user may, in some embodiments, be charged an additional amount for other costs, such
30 as shipping costs for the product or for a certificate redeemable for the product (e.g., if the product or certificate is mailed to the user by the controller).

[0267] In some cases, the game may be configured such that a user may be able to achieve a price level equal to the retail price of a product, in which case he would not have to pay anything for the chosen products—the gap amount would be zero.

5 [0268] In some embodiments, providing one or more entitlements to a user may include receiving payment or an indication of payment by a user. For example, the user may possess an account with the controller. The account may contain funds that have been provided to the user for free (e.g., as a benefit to first-time users). Alternatively, the user's account may have been established or funded
10 with funds from a user's credit card account. For instance, the user's credit card may have been charged \$5.00 in order to fund his account with the controller. Once the user has agreed to purchase one or more products, the amount of the gap between the target price and the final price level may be deducted from the user's account with the controller. If the user has insufficient funds in his account, then
15 the user may be required to add additional funds (e.g., from a credit card account).

[0269] In some embodiments, the user may not have an account associated with the controller. In one or more such embodiments, the user's credit card account may be charged directly for any amount required to obtain one or more entitlements (e.g., based on the gap between a target price and a price level earned
20 by the player).

[0270] In one or more embodiments, providing an entitlement to a user comprises providing the user with means to obtain a product (e.g., corresponding to a product guarantee). In some embodiments, if the user has accepted at least one retail entitlement, the controller provides the player with the retail entitlement.
25 This may include providing retail entitlement data to the user (e.g., including information about a product, a merchant, a merchant location, etc.) and / or recording the distribution of the retail entitlements. Once the user has purchased a product, the controller may provide the user with the means to obtain the product.

[0271] In one or more embodiments, the user may obtain the product by
30 bringing an appropriate certificate to the merchant providing the product. Providing an entitlement to a user may include providing a certificate or other means to obtain a product. For example, a certificate might contain, among other

things, the user's name, a description of the product for which the certificate is redeemable, the name of the merchant who will provide the product, a date on which the certificate was issued, a date by which the certificate must be redeemed, and various designs that are difficult to forge.

5 **[0272]** In some embodiments, the central computer may provide a player with a retail entitlement by allowing the player to download a printable voucher that can be presented by the player to a retailer upon redemption. For example, once a user has paid for one or more product guarantees, the controller may transmit to the user one or more printable certificates. In one embodiment, the controller transmits one
10 certificate for each product for which the user has paid. The user may then print the printable certificates from a user device (e.g., using a printing device). The controller may transmit a certificate to a user in electronic form. For example, the controller may transmit the certificate as a PDF (portable document format) file.

[0273] In one or more embodiments, the electronic file to be printed as the
15 certificate is not displayed directly on the user's terminal screen. The electronic file may be set up in this way, for example, in order to discourage screen-capturing of the certificate. For instance, if the user were able to screen-capture the certificate, the user might duplicate the certificate electronically and send
20 electronic versions of the certificate to friends. Since the friends would thereby obtain certificates without paying, and since there might now be more certificates outstanding than were intended by the controller, the re-transmission of certificates could be a misuse of the system.

[0274] In one or more embodiments, the controller may mail to the user a copy of a certificate or entitlement data via postal mail. Postal mail may be used, for
25 example, if the user has no printer.

[0275] In other embodiments, the central computer may allow the player to download a prize code into a PDA, cell phone, or other portable device. In some embodiments, the player could transmit the prize code to a device operated by the retailer upon redemption. In yet another embodiment, the central computer may
30 merely output a message to the customer indicating that an entitlement is registered in his or her name.

[0276] For each issued entitlement, the central computer may create or update a record in a database to reflect the issuance. This step may be particularly useful in embodiments where participating merchants wish to limit the availability of retail entitlements. That is, such a step may be desirable so that, once a given retail entitlement has been exhausted (i.e. once a numerical limit has been reached), related products are not included as game elements or offered as prizes in any subsequent games. In various embodiments, acceptance data is recorded (e.g., in an acceptance database) to reflect a customer's selection of a prize. In some embodiments, acceptance data may include an indication: (i) the offer that was accepted, (ii) the user that selected the offer (e.g., user data, which may include demographic information), (iii) the status of certain game elements when the offer was selected (e.g., game conditions), and / or (iv) general game system statistics. Additionally, in some embodiments, acceptance data may be sequentially updated to include information concerning the redemption of awarded prizes (e.g., a customer's behavior subsequent to accepting a prize, such as whether or not a prize voucher is then presented and redeemed at a merchant retail location).

[0277] In some embodiments, once a customer accepts one or more prizes, a record (e.g., a prize inventory database) may be updated so as to reflect the removal of one or more prize units in relation to an offer (e.g., prize unit "SC-UCW-17" is marked as accepted in an offer inventory database, reflecting that a seventeenth unit of Super-Clean Car Wash's "ultimate car wash" offer was claimed).

6. A request to validate an entitlement is received

[0278] In step 812, a request to validate an entitlement is received. In some embodiments a user provides a corresponding certificate to a merchant sponsoring an entitlement that the user purchased after playing an online game. For example, with a printed certificate in hand, a user may visit the merchant who is to provide a product the user has purchased from the controller. The user may hand the certificate to the merchant and may receive the prize from the merchant in exchange for the certificate.

[0279] In some embodiments, the controller may receive a request to validate an attempt by a user to redeem a retail entitlement, and may determine the validity of retail entitlement. For example, after at least one retail entitlement has been distributed to a customer, a retailer may transmit retail entitlement data to the central computer to validate the retail entitlement. A retailer may seek such validation of a retail entitlement when a customer attempts to redeem a product from the merchant by claiming that they are entitled to receive the product by virtue of her having played an online game. For instance, a customer may present a product to a cashier at a retail store and tell the cashier that she is entitled to receive the product as a result of her playing an online game. The cashier may, in turn, manipulate a merchant device such as a personal computer or a card authorization terminal to transmit an authorization or validation inquiry to the central computer.

[0280] Such an inquiry may include (a) a retail entitlement identifier, such as an alphanumeric voucher identifier or prize code; (b) a unique identifier of the customer, such as a full name, Social Security Number, financial account number (e.g., credit card number, checking account number), promotional account number (e.g., loyalty card number), or the like; and / or (c) a description of the product the customer claims she is entitled to receive (e.g., a Universal Product Code, or the like).

[0281] After receiving a request, the central controller may consult a database to confirm that the customer was indeed issued an appropriate retail entitlement. If the controller determines that the customer is indeed registered to receive the product, the central controller may (1) transmit an authorization message to the cashier, who may authorize the transaction such that the customer need not provide payment to the retailer for the product, and / or (2) update a database record to reflect the redemption. Thus, if a customer has won the product and / or purchased it in conjunction with an online game, in some embodiments she need not provide any payment to the retailer in order to acquire the product. In some embodiments, an operator of the central controller may credit the retailer for any such redeemed products.

[0282] In an alternate embodiment, a retailer may maintain an independent database or log of retail entitlement identifiers that can be consulted without submitting an inquiry to the central computer. When a customer wishes to redeem a retail entitlement, the validity of the retail entitlement can be verified against the retailer's local information, eliminating the need to communicate (e.g., via a network) with the central computer.

[0283] Referring to FIG. 9, a flow chart 900 is depicted that represents some embodiments of the present invention. Although the method 900 is discussed as being performed by a controller, it will be understood in light of the present disclosure that various aspects of the exemplary method may be performed by a controller, a game server, a user device, a retailer device, or any combination of the devices and / or computers described herein.

[0284] In step 902, at least one product for which a user will play is determined. For example, a set of products may be determined based on a location indicated by a user, based on one or more presentation rules, based on the preferences of one or more merchants and / or the controller, and / or based on a preference indicated by a user. In step 904, a target price is determined (e.g., based on an average retail price of one or more products). In step 906, play of a game is initiated. For example, a game server may present game instructions or provide a first game even (e.g., a question related to a product offered by a merchant). In step 908, a price level is adjusted based on play of the game. For example, a player's price level is increased from \$2.25 to \$3.78 based on the player's answering two of three questions correctly. In step 910, a final price level is communicated to a user. For example, a price meter depicting the price level achieved at the end of a game session is displayed to a player. In step 912, at least one product is determined. For example, a showcase of products may be determined for use in a game and / or for presentation to a user for selecting one or more prizes. In step 914, the user is charged for at least one product. For example, as discussed herein, a gap price may be determined based on a credit amount earned by a player and / or a retail value of a product. An amount may be deducted from a user's account, for example. In step 916, the user is provided with means to obtain the at least one purchased product (e.g., a certificate, a prize code,

redemption information). Additional examples consistent with at least some of these steps are discussed in this disclosure.

E. Additional Examples

5 [0285] The following examples illustrate some additional embodiments and features of the present invention. The following examples are provided merely to illustrate some embodiments of the present invention, and should not be construed as limiting the scope of the invention in any way. Various other embodiments and examples of embodiments are discussed in further detail herein, and others will be apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the present disclosure.

10 [0286] In one example of a “Prize Meter” embodiment, a pricing-themed game is configured based on a prospective customer’s selection of a geographic region. More specifically, based on the prospective customer’s selection of a geographic region, the central computer consults a database and configures a “showcase” of products available at retail merchants within the geographic region. The central
15 computer then initiates a pricing-themed game whereby prospective customers are asked a series of price-oriented questions about the showcased products. Throughout the game (e.g., after each question and answer), the central computer communicates the prospective customer’s success in answering the questions by adjusting a “Prize Meter” that represents an amount of credit the player has won
20 toward the purchase of at least one product in the showcase. In some Prize Meter embodiments, the difference between a Prize Meter amount and a target price may be referred to as a Prize Meter Gap Amount. For example, a target price may be based on an average of the retail prices of products in a given group (e.g., a showcase of products). Further, in some Prize Meter embodiments, players must
25 pay the central computer an amount based on the Prize Meter Gap Amount in order to receive retail entitlements. At the end of the game, the prospective customer may elect to pay the difference between the final Prize Meter amount and a target price, which may represent the average retail price of the items in the showcase. Payment of this difference to the central computer would allow the customer to
30 redeem at least one showcased product from a retailer within the selected geographical region.

[0287] According to another example of a “Prize Meter” embodiment, Sue Johnson, a consumer from Stamford, Connecticut, uses her personal computer to log onto www.GameShow24.com, a website configured to host a pricing-themed game based on the television show “The Price is Right™.” Upon first entering the site, the central computer that hosts the website prompts Sue to enter her name and verify that she is at least eighteen years old. After Sue enters her name and verifies her age, the central computer prompts Sue to select an area-specific edition of the game from a plurality of listed possibilities, including, for example “New Canaan, CT,” “Weston, CT” and “Stamford, CT.”

[0288] After Sue selects the “Stamford, CT” option, a “greeting screen” is presented to Sue. The greeting screen depicts a game show host character and includes a message that reads, “Nice to have you here, Sue Johnson. I’m the host of the show, Bill. Here’s how we play.” The greeting screen is followed by a series of instructional screens, which explain to Sue: (1) “You’ll be asked four questions about the retail prices of selected items from Stamford merchants”; (2) “After each question, you’ll see your ‘Prize Meter.’ The better you play, the higher it gets, and the more credit you win towards the purchase of items from Stamford merchants”; and (3) “After four questions, the show ends. Then, you’ll pick your items from the 24 prizes that appeared on the show. And, first time players get prizes absolutely free. So let’s play!”

[0289] Based on Sue’s selection of the “Stamford, CT” option, the central computer retrieves, from a database, game elements corresponding to a “Stamford edition” of the game. More specifically, icons representing products offered at merchants within the Stamford area are retrieved from a database and communicated to Sue in a “showcase” of products.

[0290] The game begins as the central computer provides Sue with her first question. More specifically, the game show host character is represented as saying, “Here is your first question. Which 4 items from Stamford-area merchants have a retail price more than \$4.00?” The central computer also provides images of six products for sale at Stamford merchants. After Sue selects four of the six products in response to the question, the central computer consults a database to determine Sue’s success in answering the question. For example, the central

computer may determine that Sue selected only three of the four correct items, and may output a screen reading, "Not bad. You got 3 out of 4 right."

[0291] After this first round of the game is completed, the central computer adjusts Sue's "Prize Meter," which will ultimately represent the amount of credit

5 Sue has won toward the purchase of at least one product from a participating merchant in the Stamford area. More specifically, based on Sue's degree of accuracy/correctness in answering the question, the Prize Meter would be increased. For example, Sue's original Prize Meter amount of \$0 may be increased to \$1.50 based on Sue's selecting three of four correct answers in the first round of
10 the game. The adjusted price may be output to Sue along with a message that reads, "That's a good start. You're on your way to some great prizes."

[0292] Similarly, three more rounds would ensue, asking Sue price-oriented questions about products available at participating Stamford-area merchants. After each round, based on Sue's degree of accuracy/correctness, the Prize Meter would
15 be further increased.

[0293] After the last (fourth) round, the final Prize Meter amount would be calculated and displayed to Sue. The central computer would consult a database to determine the number of products toward which Sue may apply her Prize Meter credit (e.g., two items). Further, the central computer may output an instructional
20 message explaining that, generally, players would pay the difference between the final Prize Meter amount and a target price (e.g., the average retail price of the items in the showcase), and thereby receive vouchers good for one or more selected showcase products. However, the central computer may recognize Sue as a first-time player, and may award a credit equal to the difference between the final
25 Prize Meter amount and the target price. Thereafter, Sue would (1) select a predetermined number of prizes in the showcase (e.g., two items), and (2) provide identification data, such as full name, address, and credit card number. After selecting her items in the showcase, Sue would be permitted to download and print vouchers that indicate her entitlement to the corresponding goods and / or services
30 offered at Stamford merchants.

[0294] According to one example of a "Price Tag" embodiment, a pricing-themed game is configured based on a prospective customer's selection of a

geographic region. Based on the prospective customer's success in answering price-oriented questions about products sold by merchants within the selected geographic region, a "Price Tag" is adjusted. At the end of the game, the prospective customer may elect to pay the Price Tag amount. Payment of the Price Tag amount to the central computer would provide the customer the right to redeem at least one product from a retailer within the selected geographic region.

5 [0295] According to another example of a "Price Tag" embodiment Bob Smith, a consumer from Stamford, Connecticut, uses his personal computer to log onto www.GameShow24.com, a website configured to host a pricing-themed game based on the television show "The Price is Right™." Upon first entering the site, the central computer which hosts the website prompts Bob to enter his name and verify that he is at least eighteen years old. After Bob enters his name and verifies his age, the central computer prompts Bob to select an area-specific edition of the game from a plurality of listed possibilities, including, for example "New Canaan, CT," "Weston, CT" and "Stamford, CT."

15 [0296] After Bob selects the "Stamford, CT" option, a "greeting screen" is provided to Bob. The greeting screen depicts a game show host character and reads, "Nice to have you here, Bob Smith. I'm the host of the show, Bill. Here's how we play." The greeting screen is followed by a series of instructional screens, which explain to Bob: (1) "You'll be asked four questions about the retail prices of selected items from Stamford merchants"; (2) "After each question you'll see your 'Price Tag.' The better you play, the lower it gets, and the less it costs you to get great deals from participating Stamford merchants"; and (3) "After four questions, the show ends. Then, you'll pick your items from the 24 prizes that appeared on the show. And, first time players get prizes absolutely free. So lets play!"

25 [0297] Based on Bob's selection of the "Stamford, CT" option, the central computer retrieves, from a database, game elements corresponding to a "Stamford edition" of the game. For example, the central computer retrieves and displays images of products sold by participating Stamford merchants.

30 [0298] The game begins as the central computer provides Bob with his first question. More specifically, the game show host character is illustrated to state,

“Here is your first question. Which 4 items from Stamford-area merchants have a retail price more than \$4.00?” The central computer simultaneously provides images of six products for sale at Stamford merchants. After Bob selects four of the six products in response to the question, the central computer consults a
5 database to determine Bob’s success in answering the question. For example, the central computer may determine that Bob selected only three of the four correct items, and may output a screen reading “Not bad. You got 3 out of 4 right.”

[0299] Further, the central computer may output a screen to educate Bob about the correct answer, so that Bob learns about the local merchants’ products and
10 prices. For example, the central computer may output a screen reading, “Here is the 1 you missed.” Simultaneously, the central computer may also highlight or otherwise indicate the corresponding item, in this case the last remaining item from a Stamford-area merchant that has a retail price of more than \$4.00. Additionally, the central computer may output a screen that reveals the actual retail prices
15 charged by the Stamford-area merchants for all of the six items displayed in the first round of the game. For example, a screen may be provided to Bob that (1) reads “By the way, in the Stamford-area the actual retail prices of the first six items are...” and (2) reveals the actual retail prices for the corresponding items. Thus, the game would educate Bob about the actual retail prices associated with the items
20 used as game elements.

[0300] After this first round of the game is completed, the central computer would adjust Bob’s “Price Tag,” which will ultimately be used to determine the price at which Bob may purchase at least one product from a participating Stamford-area merchant. More specifically, based on Bob’s degree of
25 accuracy/correctness in answering the question, the Price Tag would be adjusted downward. For example, Bob’s original Price Tag of \$4.44 may be decreased to \$3.92 based on Bob’s selecting three of four correct answers in the first round of the game. The adjusted price may be output to Bob along with a message that reads, “That’s a good start. You’re on your way to some great prizes.”

30 [0301] Similarly, three more rounds would ensue, asking Bob price-oriented questions about products available at participating Stamford-area merchants. After

each round, based on Bob's degree of accuracy, the Price Tag would be further adjusted downward.

[0302] After the last (fourth) round, the final Price Tag amount would be calculated and displayed to Bob, and the central computer would consult a database to determine how many prizes Bob could select. In this example, a prize would be the ability to purchase one or more of the previously displayed products at the amount indicated by the final Price Tag. Once it is determined how many products Bob may purchase at the final Price Tag value, Bob is given the ability to select products from the 24 previously displayed products.

10 [0303] However, first-time players such as Bob may be issued a credit that enables them to redeem products entirely for free. In such cases, first-time players such as Bob may be required to (1) select the products they wish to redeem at the corresponding local merchants, and (2) provide identification data, such as full name, address, and credit card number. On the other hand, returning players would be required to select the products they wish to purchase for the final Price Tag amount. All such players would subsequently be permitted to download and print vouchers that indicate entitlement to the corresponding goods and / or services offered at participating merchants.

F. ADDITIONAL EMBODIMENTS

20 [0304] According to some embodiments, prior to, during initiation of the game, or at any time, the controller may also present instructions for play of the game. For example, the controller may display to the user, "In this game, you will see one question at a time. Each question will have four possible answer choices. To answer a question, just click your mouse pointer in the circle next to your answer choice." The controller may also provide various other instructions or information about the play of the game. For instance, the controller may indicate that the object of the game is to bring a price level up to the target price, that the current price level will be increased for every correct answer, that there will be four rounds in the game, that there is no time limit, and so on.

30 [0305] In one or more embodiments, a user's performance in a game may be measured by a score. For example, a user may score one point for each correct

answer he selects for a question. A user may also score points based on how rapidly he answers a question, solves a puzzle, or otherwise conducts a game. At the conclusion of the game, or at some other point in the game, the score may be converted into a price level. For instance, the controller may store a predefined table that correlates all possible scores in a game to price levels. In embodiments where a score is converted to a price level, the user need not necessarily see an initial price level, and need not necessarily see a price level as it increases over the course of the game. The user may instead follow the progress of his score, and see his price level only at the end of the game once his score has been converted to a price level.

[0306] In one or more embodiments, a user may be allowed to replay a portion of a game. For example, if the user does poorly in a particular round of a game, then the user may have the opportunity to replay the round. Of course, a user may be allowed to redo any other game event. With the ability to replay a portion of a game, a user may have the opportunity to achieve a more favorable price level.

[0307] In one or more embodiments, the user may always have the opportunity to achieve a final price level equal to the target price. The user may therefore always have the opportunity to obtain one or more products for free. However, the user may be required to play a game perfectly in order to match the target price.

The controller may make it difficult to match the target price by always incorporating at least one difficult game event into a game. For example, the controller may always incorporate at least one difficult question into a trivia game.

[0308] In one or more embodiments, it may be desirable to allow a user to achieve a price level equal to the target price. With a price level equal to the target price, a user would obtain one or more products without having to pay anything (although the user may still have to pay the 25-cent cost to play). The ability to obtain a product without paying may be highly motivational for a user. However, if the user obtains a price equal to the target price, then the controller may lose money on any products the user chooses. For instance, in those embodiments in which the controller must pay for a product guarantee, but will receive no payment for the product from the user, the controller may lose money.

[0309] In one embodiment, a user must exhibit optimal play of a game in order to win a price equal to the target price. Optimal play may comprise selecting all answers correctly for all questions in a game. Such a task may be difficult for a user, and it may therefore be difficult for a user to obtain a price level equal to the target price.

[0310] In one or more embodiments, a user may have the opportunity to win a price level that is higher than the target price. For example, if the user exhibits perfect play in a game, then the user may win a price level of \$1.00 above the target price. The user may thereby obtain one or more products for free.

10 Additionally, the user may receive some benefit from the amount by which the price level exceeds the target price. To use the prior example, the \$1.00 may be added to the user's account with the controller. The \$1.00 may also be paid directly to the user via check, for example. Alternatively, the \$1.00 may apply towards a subsequent game. For instance, the user may begin a subsequent game with a price level of \$1.00. As will be appreciated, many other benefits may be provided to the user based on the amount by which a price level in a game exceeds a target price.

[0311] In one or more embodiments, the controller may indicate to the user the relationship between the user's game performance and the amount by which a price level will increase (or between the user game performance and the new level of the price). For example, the controller may display a table such as that provided in FIG. 13. The table 1300 indicates an amount of an increase in a price level corresponding to each possible number of correct answers selected by a user (e.g., in answering a question about local merchants). For instance, according to table

25 1300, the price level will increase by \$0.25 if the user selects exactly one correct answer choice. It will be understood that there are many other ways in which the controller might indicate to the user the relationship between game performance and the increase in user's price level. For example, the controller may indicate a function such as *price level increase = \$0.25 x #answers correct - \$0.10*.

[0312] In one or more embodiments, the controller may not indicate to the user the relationship between the user's game performance and the amount by which a

price will increase. The controller may store such a relationship internally without indicating it.

5 **[0313]** In one or more embodiments, a price level may represent a price the user must pay to obtain a product. In these embodiments, a price level may begin at the average price of products in a showcase, and may decrease over the course of the game. The user may try to bring the price level to zero, in which case the user would not have to pay for a product. For most games, the user might obtain a price level in the range of \$1.00 to \$3.00, which would then be the amount the user has to pay for a product.

10 **[0314]** In one or more embodiments, the controller need not pay for a product guarantee. Merchants may be willing to provide product guarantees to the controller for free if it means that the merchants will acquire new customers. Merchants may even pay the controller to accept product guarantees and / or to offer the merchants' products in product showcases.

15 **[0315]** In one or more embodiments, a user need not pay the gap between a final price level and a target price out of his own pocket. Instead, the user may find a third-party merchant to pay the gap for him. In return, the user may agree to perform activities that benefit a third-party merchant. Such activities may include answering survey questions, viewing advertisements, or conducting business. For
20 example, there may be a \$2.00 gap between the user's final price level and the target price of a particular showcase. Rather than paying the \$2.00 using funds from his account, the user may agree to answer ten survey questions about the desirability of a new dietary supplement. The manufacturer of the dietary supplement may, in turn, pay the \$2.00 gap so that the user may obtain a product
25 from the showcase without any financial outlay of his own.

30 **[0316]** In one or more embodiments, it may be desirable that a question, round, or other game event have more than two possible results. For example, it may be desirable that a user be able to get one, two, or three answer choices correct rather than simply getting a question right or wrong. When a game event has multiple possible results, it is possible to increase a price level by several different
corresponding amounts. It is therefore possible to create more variation in the overall results of the game. In other words, it may be possible for the user to finish

- with a number of different price levels. A question in which a user must select multiple answers allows for such a variation in the results of a game. Similarly, a round of a game that involves multiple questions may allow for the possibility that a user obtains zero, one, two, three, or four, or more questions correct. In
- 5 Scrabble™, there may be multiple words a user can form on any given play of the game. Many other games allow for game events in which there are more than two possible results.